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Letter dated 30 May 2013 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

You will recall that in July 2012 I appointed a High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, in fulfilment of the mandate given to the Secretary-General at the 2010 Millennium Development Goals Summit, to make recommendations for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015. The independent Panel comprised 27 members and was co-chaired by President Yudhoyono of Indonesia, President Johnson-Sirleaf of Liberia and Prime Minister Cameron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Panel has now completed its work and submitted its report on 30 May 2013. I have the honour to transmit the report herewith (see annex). I intend to also make the report publicly available on the webpage of the Secretary-General on the United Nations website (un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf).

You may wish to share the present report with the members of the General Assembly for their information.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

Report of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

A NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP:
ERADICATE POVERTY AND TRANSFORM ECONOMIES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

A NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP:
ERADICATE POVERTY AND TRANSFORM ECONOMIES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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POST 2015

LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE HIGH-LEVEL PANEL OF EMINENT PERSONS ON THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

30 May 2013

Secretary-General,

In July 2012 you tasked us with jointly chairing a twenty-seven person panel to make recommendations to you on the development agenda beyond 2015. We hope that you will find our resultant report both bold and practical. We have consulted extensively, in every region and across many sectors, including listening to the voices and priorities of people living in poverty themselves. We are very grateful for the valuable support provided to us by the Panel's secretariat led by Dr Homi Kharas and have benefited greatly from the regional, national and thematic consultations organised by the UN System and member states.

Our panel conducted its work in a very positive spirit of cooperation. Through passionate and vigorous debate we have learnt much from each other. We transmit our recommendations to you with a feeling of great optimism that a transformation to end poverty through sustainable development is possible within our generation. We outline five transformational shifts, applicable to both developed and developing countries alike, including a new Global Partnership as the basis for a single, universal post-2015 agenda that will deliver this vision for the sake of humanity.

Our report provides an example of how new goals and measurable targets could be framed in the wake of these transformative shifts. This list is illustrative rather than prescriptive. While views naturally differed within the panel on the exact wording of particular illustrative goals or targets we agreed that our report would be found wanting without a collective attempt to demonstrate how a simple clear agenda building on the MDGs and the Rio+20 process might be elaborated. We hope it will stimulate debate over the prioritisation that will be needed if the international community is to agree a new development framework before the expiry of the Millennium Development Goals.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono | Ellen Johnson Sirleaf | David Cameron

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The members of the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel Of Eminent Persons On The Post-2015 Development Agenda wish to extend their deepest appreciation to the governments, organisations, institutions, United Nations entities and individuals who provided valuable perspectives, ideas and support throughout the course of the Panel's work.

The Panel extends its sincere gratitude for financial and in-kind contributions received from the governments of Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and from the Ford Foundation, Havas, and the Hewlett Foundation.

The deliberations of the Panel were informed by the broad consultative process conducted by the United Nations, as directed by the Secretary-General in our terms of reference. This includes national and global thematic consultations under the aegis of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), regional consultations undertaken by the Regional Commissions, consultations with businesses around the world under the guidance of the UN Global Compact, and the views of the scientific and academic community as conveyed through the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. We are grateful for the perspective these extensive consultations provided.

The Panel also wishes to thank people from more than 5000 civil society organisations and 250 chief executive officers of major corporations who shared their valuable ideas and views during a series of consultations, both in person and online.

We are grateful to all those who submitted policy briefs, research and inputs to the process, the full list of which appears at www.post2015hlp.org.

Panel members wish to express their sincere appreciation for the dedication and intellectual rigour of the Panel secretariat (listed in Annex VI), led by Dr. Homi Kharas, and to the institutions which have released them to undertake the work of supporting the Panel. They extend their appreciation to their advisers for their support and dedication throughout the report's development.

All of these contributions and support are gratefully acknowledged and warmly appreciated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

"Our vision and our responsibility are to end extreme poverty in all its forms in the context of sustainable development and to have in place the building blocks of sustained prosperity for all."[1]

The Panel came together with a sense of optimism and a deep respect for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The 13 years since the millennium have seen the fastest reduction in poverty in human history: there are half a billion fewer people living below an international poverty line of $1.25 a day. Child death rates have fallen by more than 30%, with about three million children's lives saved each year compared to 2000. Deaths from malaria have fallen by one quarter. This unprecedented progress has been driven by a combination of economic growth, better policies, and the global commitment to the MDGs, which set out an inspirational rallying cry for the whole world.

Given this remarkable success, it would be a mistake to simply tear up the MDGs and start from scratch. As world leaders agreed at Rio in 2012, new goals and targets need to be grounded in respect for universal human rights, and finish the job that the MDGs started. Central to this is **eradicating extreme poverty** from the face of the earth by 2030. This is something that leaders have promised time and again throughout history. Today, it can actually be done.

So a new development agenda should carry forward the spirit of the Millennium Declaration and the best of the MDGs, with a practical focus on things like poverty, hunger, water, sanitation, education and healthcare. But to fulfil our vision of promoting sustainable development, we must go beyond the MDGs. They did not focus enough on reaching the very poorest and most excluded people. They were silent on the devastating effects of conflict and violence on development. The importance to development of good governance and institutions that guarantee the rule of law, free speech and open and accountable government was not included, nor the need for inclusive growth to provide jobs. Most seriously, the MDGs fell short by not integrating the economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable development as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration, and by not addressing the need to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production. The result was that environment and development were never properly brought together. People were working hard – but often separately – on interlinked problems.

So the Panel asked some simple questions: starting with the current MDGs, what to keep, what to amend, and what to add. In trying to answer these questions, we listened to the views of women and men, young people, parliamentarians, civil society organisations, indigenous people and local communities, migrants, experts, business, trade unions and governments. Most important, we listened directly to the voices of hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world, in face-to-face meetings as well as through surveys, community interviews, and polling over mobile phones and the internet.

We considered the massive changes in the world since the year 2000 and the changes that are likely to unfold by 2030. There are a billion more people today, with world population at seven billion, and another billion expected by 2030. More than half of us now live in cities. Private investment in developing countries now dwarfs aid flows. The number of mobile phone subscriptions has risen from fewer than one billion to more than six billion. Thanks to the internet, seeking business or information on the other side of the world is now routine for many. Yet inequality remains and opportunity is not open to all. The 1.2 billion poorest people account for only 1 per cent of world consumption while the billion richest consume 72 per cent.

Above all, there is one trend – climate change – which will determine whether or not we can deliver on our ambitions. Scientific evidence of the direct threat from climate change has mounted. The stresses of unsustainable production and consumption

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

patterns have become clear, in areas like deforestation, water scarcity, food waste, and high carbon emissions. Losses from natural disasters–including drought, floods, and storms – have increased at an alarming rate. People living in poverty will suffer first and worst from climate change. The cost of taking action now will be much less than the cost of dealing with the consequences later.

Thinking about and debating these trends and issues together, the Panellists have been on a journey.

At our first meeting in New York, the Secretary General charged us with producing a bold yet practical vision for development beyond 2015.

In London, we discussed household poverty: the daily reality of life on the margins of survival. We considered the many dimensions of poverty, including health, education and livelihoods, as well as the demands for more justice, better accountability, and an end to violence against women. We also heard inspiring stories of how individuals and communities have worked their way to prosperity.

In Monrovia, we talked about economic transformation and the building blocks needed for growth that delivers social inclusion and respects the environment: how to harness the ingenuity and dynamism of business for sustainable development. And we saw with our own eyes the extraordinary progress that can be made when a country once ravaged by conflict is able to build peace and security.

In Bali, we agreed on the central importance of a new spirit to guide a global partnership for a people-centred and planet-sensitive agenda, based on the principle of our common humanity. We agreed to push developed countries to fulfil their side of the bargain – by honouring their aid commitments, but also reforming their trade, tax and transparency policies, by paying more attention to better regulating global financial and commodity markets and by leading the way towards sustainable development. We agreed that developing countries have done much to finance their own development, and will be able to do more as incomes rise. We also agreed on the need to manage the world's consumption and production patterns in more sustainable and equitable ways. Above all, we agreed that a new vision must be universal: offering hope – but also responsibilities – to everyone in the world.

These meetings and consultations left us energized, inspired and convinced of the need for a new paradigm. In our view, business-as-usual is not an option. We concluded that the post-2015 agenda is a **universal agenda.** It needs to be driven by **five big, transformative shifts:**

1. Leave no one behind. We must keep faith with the original promise of the MDGs, and now finish the job. After 2015 we should move from reducing to *ending* extreme poverty, in all its forms. We should ensure that no person – regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status – is denied universal human rights and basic economic opportunities. We should design goals that focus on reaching excluded groups, for example by making sure we track progress at all levels of income, and by providing social protection to help people build resilience to life's uncertainties. We can be the first generation in human history to end hunger and ensure that every person achieves a basic standard of wellbeing. There can be no excuses. This is a universal agenda, for which everyone must accept their proper share of responsibility.

2. Put sustainable development at the core. For twenty years, the international community has aspired to integrate the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainability, but no country has yet achieved this. We must act *now* to halt the alarming pace of climate change and environmental degradation, which pose unprecedented threats to humanity. We must bring about more social inclusion. This is a universal challenge, for every country and every person on earth. This will require structural change, with new solutions, and will offer new opportunities. Developed countries have a special role to play, fostering new technologies and making the fastest progress in reducing unsustainable consumption. Many of the world's largest companies are already leading this transformation to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Only by mobilizing social, economic and environmental action together can we eradicate poverty irreversibly and meet the aspirations of eight billion people in 2030.

3. Transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth. We call for a quantum leap forward in economic opportunities and a profound economic transformation to end extreme poverty and improve livelihoods. This means a rapid shift to sustainable patterns of consumption and production–harnessing innovation, technology, and the potential of private business to create more value and drive sustainable and inclusive growth. Diversified economies, with equal opportunities for all, can unleash the dynamism that creates jobs and livelihoods, especially for young people and women. This is a challenge for every country on earth: to ensure good job possibilities while moving to the sustainable patterns of work and life that will be necessary in a world of limited natural resources. We should ensure that everyone has what they need to grow and prosper, including access to quality education and skills, healthcare, clean water, electricity, telecommunications and transport. We should make it easier for people to

invest, start-up a business and to trade. And we can do more to take advantage of rapid urbanisation: cities are the world's engines for business and innovation. With good management they can provide jobs, hope and growth, while building sustainability.

4. Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all. Freedom from fear, conflict and violence is the most fundamental human right, and the essential foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. At the same time, people the world over expect their governments to be honest, accountable, and responsive to their needs. We are calling for a fundamental shift – to recognize peace and good governance as core elements of wellbeing, not optional extras. This is a universal agenda, for all countries. Responsive and legitimate institutions should encourage the rule of law, property rights, freedom of speech and the media, open political choice, access to justice, and accountable government and public institutions. We need a transparency revolution, so citizens can see exactly where and how taxes, aid and revenues from extractive industries are spent. These are ends as well as means.

5. Forge a new global partnership. Perhaps the most important transformative shift is towards a new spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual accountability that must underpin the post-2015 agenda. A new partnership should be based on a common understanding of our shared humanity, underpinning mutual respect and mutual benefit in a shrinking world. This partnership should involve governments but also include others: people living in poverty, those with disabilities, women, civil society and indigenous and local communities, traditionally marginalised groups, multilateral institutions, local and national government, the business community, academia and private philanthropy. Each priority area identified in the post-2015 agenda should be supported by dynamic partnerships. It is time for the international community to use new ways of working, to go beyond an aid agenda and put its own house in order: to implement a swift reduction in corruption, illicit financial flows, money-laundering, tax evasion, and hidden ownership of assets. We must fight climate change, champion free and fair trade, technology innovation, transfer and diffusion, and promote financial stability. And since this partnership is built on principles of common humanity and mutual respect, it must also have a new spirit and be completely transparent. Everyone involved must be fully accountable.

From vision to action. We believe that these five changes are the right, smart, and necessary thing to do. But their impact will depend on how they are translated into specific priorities and actions. We realized that the vision would be incomplete unless we offered a set of illustrative goals and targets to show how these transformative changes could be expressed in precise and measurable terms. This illustrative framework is set out in Annex I, with more detailed explanation in Annex II. We hope these examples will help focus attention and stimulate debate.

The suggested targets are bold, yet practical. Like the MDGs, they would not be binding, but should be monitored closely. The indicators that track them should be disaggregated to ensure no one is left behind and targets should only be considered 'achieved' if they are met for all relevant income and social groups. We recommend that any new goals should be accompanied by an independent and rigorous monitoring system, with regular opportunities to report on progress and shortcomings at a high political level. We also call for a **data revolution** for sustainable development, with a new international initiative to improve the quality of statistics and information available to citizens. We should actively take advantage of new technology, crowd sourcing, and improved connectivity to empower people with information on the progress towards the targets.

Taken together, the Panel believes that these five fundamental shifts can remove the barriers that hold people back, and end the inequality of opportunity that blights the lives of so many people on our planet. They can, at long last, bring together social, economic and environmental issues in a coherent, effective, and sustainable way. Above all, we hope they can inspire a new generation to believe that a better world is within its reach, and act accordingly.

[1] Monrovia Communique of the High Level Panel, February 1, 2013, http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Monrovia-Communique-1-February-2013.pdf

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CHAPTER 1: A VISION AND FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Setting a New Course

We, the High-Level Panel on the post-2015 Development Agenda, were asked for recommendations that would "help respond to the global challenges of the 21st century, building on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and with a view to ending poverty".[5]

We discussed two of the world's biggest challenges – how to end poverty and how to promote sustainable development. We have not come up with all the answers, but we do believe the lives of *billions* of people can be improved, in a way that preserves the planet's natural resource assets for future generations.

Progress on this scale is possible, but only if governments (at all levels), multilateral institutions, businesses, and civil society organizations are willing to change course and reject business-as-usual. They have a chance to develop and put in place a new agenda: one that confronts the challenges of the modern world head-on. They have an opportunity to transform their thinking, and their practice, to solve current problems with new ways of working. They can join forces, tackle poverty, the economy and the environment together, and bring about a paradigm shift.

Remarkable Achievements Since 2000

After the MDGs were adopted, dozens of developing-country planning ministries, hundreds of international agencies and thousands of civil society organizations (CSOs) rallied behind them. Together, they have contributed to remarkable achievements; half a billion fewer people in extreme poverty; about three million children's lives saved each year. Four out of five children now get vaccinated for a range of diseases. Maternal mortality gets the focused attention it deserves. Deaths from malaria have fallen by one-quarter. Contracting HIV is no longer an automatic death sentence. In 2011, 590 million children in developing countries – a record number – attended primary school.

This unprecedented progress was driven by a combination of economic growth, government policies, civil society engagement and the global commitment to the MDGs.

Given this success, it would be a mistake to start a new development agenda from scratch. There is much unfinished business from the MDGs. Some countries achieved a great deal, but others, especially low-income, conflict affected countries, achieved much less. In the course of our discussions, we became aware of a gap between reality on the ground and the statistical targets that are tracked. We realized that the next development agenda must build on the real experiences, stories, ideas and solutions of people at the grassroots, and that we, as a Panel, must do our best to understand the world through their eyes and reflect on the issues that would make a difference to their lives.

Consulting People, Gaining Perspective

Over the last nine months, the Panel has spoken with people from all walks of life. We have reviewed almost one thousand written submissions from civil society and business groups working around the world. We have consulted experts from multilateral organizations, national governments and local authorities. We have debated vigorously and passionately among ourselves.

We agreed that the post-2015 agenda should reflect the concerns of people living in

poverty, whose voices often go unheard or unheeded. To gather these perspectives, Panel members spoke to farmers, indigenous and local communities, workers in the informal sector, migrants, people with disabilities, small business owners, traders, young people and children, women's groups, older people, faith-based groups, trade unions and many others. We also heard from academics and experts, politicians and philosophers.

In all, we heard voices and reviewed recommendations for goals and targets from over 5000 civil society organisations – ranging from grassroots organisations to global alliances – working in about 120 countries across every major region of the world. We also consulted the chief executive officers of 250 companies in 30 countries, with annual revenues exceeding $8 trillion, academics from developed and developing countries, international and local NGOs and civil society movements, and parliamentarians.

In these meetings, people living in poverty told us how powerless they felt because their jobs and livelihoods were precarious. They said they fear getting sick, and lack safety. They talked about insecurity, corruption, and violence in the home. They spoke of being excluded and abused by society's institutions and of the importance of transparent, open and responsive government that recognizes their dignity and human rights.

The Panel heard some similar priorities voiced by mayors and local elected officials. These leaders deal daily with marginalized groups asking for help getting food, shelter, health care, meals at school, education and school supplies. They strive to supply their constituents with safe water, sanitation, and street lighting. They told us that the urban poor want jobs that are better than selling small items on the street or picking through rubbish dumps. And, like people everywhere, they want security so their families can safely go about their lives.

Young people asked for education beyond primary schooling, not just formal learning but life skills and vocational training to prepare them for jobs. In countries where they have acquired good education and skills, they want access to decent jobs. They want opportunities to lift themselves out of poverty. They crave mentoring, career development, and programmes led by youth, serving youth. Young people said they want to be able to make informed decisions about their health and bodies, to fully realize their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). They want access to information and technology so they can participate in their nation's public life, especially charting its path to economic development. They want to be able to hold those in charge to account, to have the right to freedom of speech and association and to monitor where their government's money is going.

Women and girls asked in particular for protection of their property rights, their access to land, and to have a voice and to participate in economic and political life. They also asked the Panel to focus on ending violence against women and discrimination at work, at school and in the law.

People with disabilities also asked for an end to discrimination and for equal opportunity. They are looking for guarantees of minimum basic living standards. Representatives of indigenous groups and local communities wanted recognition of their need to live more balanced lives in harmony with nature. They want restitution, non-discrimination and respect for their ancestral ways. Those working in the informal sector also called for social protection and for reducing inequalities, as well as for opportunities to secure good and decent jobs and livelihoods.

Businesses spoke of their potential contribution to a post-2015 development agenda. Not just providing good and decent jobs and growth, but delivering essential services and helping billions of people access clean and sustainable energy and adapt to climate change. They spoke of being willing to share accountability for the next agenda, and about what they need from governments if they are to do more – sound macroeconomic policies, good infrastructure, skilled workers, open markets, a level playing field, and efficient and accountable public administration.

All these groups asked that when the post-2015 agenda is put into place, it includes a plan for measuring progress that compares how people with different income levels, gender, disability and age, and those living in different localities, are faring – and that this information be easily available to all.

The Panel's Journey

These views and perspectives helped us to understand better how to think about the post-2015 agenda and how to put flesh on the idea of a bold yet practical vision for development that the Secretary-General challenged us to produce at our first meeting in New York.

In London, we discussed household poverty: the daily reality of life on the margins of survival. We agreed to seek to end extreme poverty by 2030. We learned how important it is to tackle poverty in all its dimensions, including basic human needs like health, education, safe water and shelter as well as fundamental human rights: personal security, dignity, justice, voice and

empowerment, equality of opportunity, and access to SRHR. Several of these issues were not covered in the MDGs and we agreed they must be added in a new agenda. We recognized the need to focus on the quality of public services, as well as on access to their delivery. We realized that providing access to nutritious food and drinking water would not endure unless food and water *systems* are also addressed.

In Monrovia, we talked about economic transformation and the building blocks needed for growth that delivers social inclusion and respects the environment – how to harness the ingenuity and dynamism of business for sustainable development. We saw with our own eyes the extraordinary progress that can be made when a country once ravaged by conflict is able to build peace and security, but also the enormous challenge of providing basic services, like power, roads and telecommunications to connect people and firms to a modern economy. We heard about the business opportunities in pursuing green growth to promote sustainable development, and about the potential for individual entrepreneurs to fulfil their dreams, and for large businesses to connect to smallholder farmers. We learned that there are critical shortages of the skilled professionals who are needed to make governments and firms more efficient. We saw the need for the agenda to include jobs, institutions, and modern, reliable and sustainable energy.

In Bali, we discussed common global challenges, including the dangers posed by climate change and the need for development strategies to include making households and countries more resilient. We focused on the elements of a new global partnership. We agreed that developed countries had to do more to put their own house in order. They must honour their aid commitments but go beyond aid to lead global efforts to reform trade, crack down on illicit capital flows, return stolen assets, and promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production. We asked where the money would come from to finance the massive investments that will be needed for infrastructure in developing countries, and concluded that we need to find new ways of using aid and other public funds to mobilize private capital.

Opportunities and Challenges in a Changing World

Our conversations with people added to our own experiences about how significantly the world has changed since the Millennium Declaration was adopted in 2000. We are also aware of how much more the world will change by 2030. It will be more urban, more middle class, older, more connected, more interdependent, more vulnerable and more constrained in its resources – and still working to ensure that globalization brings maximum benefits to all.

For many, the world today feels more uncertain than it did in 2000. In developed countries, the financial crisis has shaken belief that every generation will be better off than the last. Developing countries, for their part, are full of optimism and confidence as a result of a decade-long growth spurt, but many also fear that slow progress in reforming global trade and stabilising the world financial system may harm their prospects. Half the world's extreme poor live in conflict-affected countries, while many others are suffering the effects of natural disasters that have cost $2.5 trillion so far this century.[8] In today's world, we see that no country, however powerful or rich, can sustain its prosperity without working in partnership to find integrated solutions.

This is a world of challenges, but these challenges can also present opportunities, if they kindle a new spirit of solidarity, mutual respect and mutual benefit, based on our common humanity and the Rio principles. Such a spirit could inspire us to address global challenges through a new **global partnership**, bringing together the many groups in the world concerned with economic, social and environmental progress: people living in poverty, women, young people, people with disabilities, indigenous and local communities, marginalised groups, multilateral institutions, local and national governments, businesses, civil society and private philanthropists, scientists and other academics. These groups are more organised than before, better able to communicate with each other, willing to learn about real experiences and real challenges in policymaking, committed to solving problems together.

Envisioning a new Global Partnership

"We agreed on the need for a renewed Global Partnership that enables a transformative, people-centred and planet-sensitive development agenda which is realized through the equal partnership of all stakeholders. Such partnership should be based on the principles of equity, sustainability, solidarity, respect for humanity, and shared responsibilities in accordance with respective capabilities."

Bali Communiqué, March 28, 2013[9]

We are deeply aware of the hunger, vulnerability, and deprivation that still shape the daily lives of more than a billion people in the world today. At the same time we are struck by the level of inequality in the world, both among and within countries. Of all the goods and services consumed in the world each year, the 1.2 billion people living in extreme poverty only account for one per cent, while the richest 1 billion people consume 72 per cent.[v] Every year, one billion women are subject to sexual or physical violence because they lack equal protection under the law;[vi] and 200 million young people despair because they lack equal opportunities to acquire the skills they need to get decent jobs and livelihoods.[vii]

At the same time there is unprecedented prosperity and dynamism in many countries. Two billion people already enjoy middle class lifestyles, and another three billion are set to join them by 2030. Low- and middle-income countries are now growing faster than high-income ones – which helps to reduce global inequality. And many countries are using public social protection programs and social and environmental regulations to bring down high levels of domestic inequality by improving the lives of the worst-off, while also **transforming their economies** so that growth is sustained over the long term and provides more good jobs and secure livelihoods. This means it is now possible to **leave no one behind** – to give every child a fair chance in life, and to achieve a pattern of development where dignity and human rights become a reality for all, where an agenda can be built around human security.

While we were writing this report, the world passed an alarming threshold: atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration was measured at over 400 parts per million, probably the highest level in at least 800,000 years.[viii] There is no evidence yet that the upward trend has been slowed or reversed, as it must be if potentially catastrophic changes in climate are to be avoided. Despite all the rhetoric about alternative energy sources, fossil fuels still make up 81 per cent of global energy production—unchanged since 1990. [ix] To continue on this business-as-usual path would be very dangerous. Changes in consumption and production patterns are essential, and they must be led by the developed countries.

Recent food and energy crises, and high prices for many commodities, point to a world where increasing resource scarcity is the norm. In environmental "hot spots," the harm that is coming if we don't halt current trends will be irreversible. Of the 24 most important ways the poor depend on natural resources, 15 are in serious decline, including: more than 40 per cent of global fisheries that have crashed or are overfished; loss of 130 million hectares of forests in the last decade; loss of 20 percent of mangrove forests since 1980; threats to 75 per cent of the world's coral reefs, mostly in small island developing states where dependence on reefs is high.[x]

Yet the Panel is impressed by the extraordinary innovations that have occurred, especially the rate at which new technologies are adopted and diffused, and by the opportunities these technologies offer for **sustainable development.** The number of mobile phone subscriptions has risen from fewer than a billion to more than 6 billion, and with it many mobile (m-) applications – m-banking, m-health, m-learning, m-taxes – that can radically change economies and service delivery in sustainable ways.

The powerful in today's world can no longer expect to set the rules and go unchallenged. People everywhere expect **businesses and governments to be open, accountable,** and responsive to their needs. There is an opportunity now to give people the power to influence and control things in their everyday lives, and to give all countries more say in how the world is governed. Without sound domestic and global institutions there can be no chance of making poverty reduction permanent.

There are 21 countries that have experienced armed conflict since 2000 and many others where criminal violence is common. Between them, these claim 7.9 million lives each year.[xi] In order to develop peacefully, countries afflicted by or emerging from conflict need institutions that are capable and responsive, and able to meet people's core demands for security, justice and well-being. A minimally functional state machinery is a pre-requisite and a foundation for lasting development that breaks the cycle of conflict and distrust.

People care no less about sound institutions than they do about preventing illness or ensuring that their children can read and write – if only because they understand that the former play an essential role in achieving the latter. Good institutions are, in fact, the essential building blocks of a prosperous and sustainable future. The rule of law, freedom of speech and the media, open political choice and active citizen participation, access to justice, non-discriminatory and accountable governments and public institutions help drive development and have their own intrinsic value. They are both means to an end and an end in themselves.

One World: One Sustainable Development Agenda

The Panel believes there is a chance now to do something that has never before been done – to eradicate extreme poverty, once and for all, and to end hunger, illiteracy, and preventable deaths. This would be a truly historic achievement.

But we wanted to do more and we thought: ending extreme poverty is just the beginning, not the end. It is vital, but our vision must be broader: to start countries on the path of sustainable development – building on the

foundations established by the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, and meeting a challenge that no country, developed or developing, has met so far.

We recommend to the Secretary-General that deliberations on a new development agenda must be guided by the vision of eradicating extreme poverty once and for all, in the context of sustainable development.

We came to the conclusion that the moment is right to merge the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability guiding international development. Why now? Because 2015 is the target date set in the year 2000 for the achievement of the MDGs and the logical date to begin a second phase that will finish the job they started and build on their achievements. Member states of the General Assembly of the United Nations have also agreed at Rio+20 to develop a set of sustainable development goals that are coherent with and integrated into the development agenda beyond 2015. 2015 also marks the deadline for countries to negotiate a new treaty to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

Developing a single, sustainable development agenda is critical. Without ending poverty, we cannot build prosperity; too many people get left behind. Without building prosperity, we cannot tackle environmental challenges; we need to mobilise massive investments in new technologies to reduce the footprint of unsustainable production and consumption patterns. Without environmental sustainability, we cannot end poverty; the poor are too deeply affected by natural disasters and too dependent on deteriorating oceans, forests and soils.

The need for a single agenda is glaring, as soon as one starts thinking practically about what needs to be done. Right now, development, sustainable development and climate change are often seen as separate. They have separate mandates, separate financing streams, and separate processes for tracking progress and holding people accountable. This creates overlap and confusion when it comes to developing specific programs and projects on the ground. It is time to streamline the agenda.

It is also unrealistic to think we can help another one billion people to lift themselves out of poverty by growing their national economies without making structural changes in the *world economy*. There is an urgent need for developed countries to re-imagine their growth models. They must lead the world towards solutions to climate change by creating and adopting low-carbon and other sustainable development technologies and passing them on to others. Otherwise, further strains on food, water and energy supplies and increases in global carbon emissions will be inevitable – with added pressures from billions more people expected to join the middle class in the next two decades. People still living in poverty, or those in near-poverty, who have been the most vulnerable to recent food, fuel and financial crises, would then be at grave risk of slipping back into poverty once more.

This is why we need to think differently. Ending poverty is not a matter for aid or international cooperation alone. It is an essential part of sustainable development, in developed and developing countries alike. Developed countries have a great responsibility to keep the promises they have made to help the less fortunate. The billions of dollars of aid that they give each year are vital to many low-income countries. But it is not enough: they can also co-operate more effectively to stem aggressive tax avoidance and evasion, and illicit capital flows. Governments can work with business to create a more coherent, transparent and equitable system for collecting corporate tax in a globalized world. They can tighten the enforcement of rules that prohibit companies from bribing foreign officials. They can prompt their large multinational corporations to report on the social, environmental, and economic impact of their activities.

Developing countries, too, have a vital part to play in the transformative shifts that are needed. Most of them are growing rapidly and raising their own resources to

Our Vision and Our Responsibility

Our vision and our responsibility is to end extreme poverty in all its forms in the context of sustainable development and to have in place the building blocks of sustained prosperity for all. The gains in poverty eradication should be irreversible. This is a global, people-centred and planet-sensitive agenda to address the universal challenges of the 21st century: promoting sustainable development, supporting job-creating growth, protecting the environment and providing peace, security, justice, freedom and equity at all levels.

Monrovia Communiqué of the High Level Panel, February 1, 2013

fund their own development. They already contribute the most to global growth and expansion of global trade. They have young, dynamic populations. They are urbanising, modernising and absorbing new technologies faster than ever before. But they face critical choices. The infrastructure investments they make today will lock-in energy use and pollution levels tomorrow. The way they manage natural resource revenues today will determine the options available to their young people tomorrow. They must make smart choices to turn cities into vibrant places full of opportunities, services and different lifestyles, where people want to work and live.

There is a global ethic for a globalised world, based on our common humanity, the Rio principles and the shared ethos of all traditions: "do as you would be done by." Moreover, the benefits of investing in sustainable development are high. Every dollar invested in stopping chronic malnutrition returns $30 in higher lifetime productivity.[xlvi] Expanded childhood immunization improves health in later life, with benefits worth 20 times the cost.[xlvii] The value of the productive time gained when households have access to safe drinking water in the home is worth 3 times the cost of providing it.[xlviii] And we cannot wait before moving to sustainable development. Scientists warn us that we must aggressively move beyond current voluntary pledges and commitments to reduce carbon emissions or else we will be on a path to at least a 4-degree Celsius warming over pre-industrial levels by this century's end. According to the World Bank, such "4°C scenarios" would be devastating.[xlix]

Pursuing a single, sustainable development agenda is the right thing, the smart thing and the necessary thing to do.

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[i] See Terms of Reference, Annex V.
[ii] UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, 15 May, 2013, http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=6821
[iii] Bali Communiqué of the High Level Panel, March 27, 2013, http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Final-Communique-Bali.pdf
[iv] HLP Secretariat calculations
[v] UNITE to end violence against women. Fact Sheet. http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/pdf/VAW.pdf
[vi] Education For All (EFA) monitoring report (2012). Youth and Skills: Putting Education to Work. (p. 16)
[vii] Luthi et al., 2008, *Nature* 453, 379-382
[viii] World Energy Outlook Factsheet, 2011, International Energy Agency, http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/media/weowebsite/factsheets/factsheets.pdf
[ix] UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). This was a four-year, multi-volume scientific appraisal by more than 1,000 experts.
[x] The World Development Report, 2011: Conflict, Security and Development, World Bank
[xi] The Future We Want, United Nations, A/RES/66/288*, 11 September 2012
[xii] Copenhagen Consensus (2012). *Expert Panel Findings*. (p. 4) and Hoddinott et al. (2012). *Hunger and Malnutrition*. Challenge Paper Copenhagen Consensus 2012 (p. 68)
[xiii] Jamison, D., Jha, P., Bloom, D. (2008). *The Challenge of Diseases*. Challenge Paper Copenhagen Consensus 2008 (p. 51)
[xiv] Whittington, D. et al. (2008). *The Challenge of Water and Sanitation*. Challenge Paper Copenhagen Consensus 2008 (p. 126)
[xv] Turn Down the Heat, The World Bank, November 2012, http://climatechange.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/Turn_Down_the_heat_Why_a_4_degree_centrigrade_warmer_world_must_be_avoided.pdf

CHAPTER 2: FROM VISION TO ACTION—PRIORITY TRANSFORMATIONS FOR A POST-2015 AGENDA

Five Transformative Shifts

The Panel views five big, transformative shifts as the priorities for a forward-looking, compelling and integrated sustainable development agenda based on the Rio principles. The first four shifts are where the focus for action is mostly at the country level, while the fifth transformative shift, forging a new global partnership, is an overarching change in international cooperation that provides the policy space for domestic transformations.

We believe there is a need for a paradigm shift, a profound structural transformation that will overcome the obstacles to sustained prosperity.

The transformations described below apply to all countries. They are universally relevant and actionable. The details may vary, and responsibilities and accountabilities will inevitably differ, in line with the circumstances and capabilities of each country. We recognise that there are enormous differences among countries in resources and capabilities, differences rooted in long-ago history and often beyond their individual control. But every country has something to contribute. Countries are not being told what to do: each country is being asked what it *wants* to do, on a voluntary basis, both at home and to help others in meeting jointly identified challenges.

1. Leave No One Behind

The next development agenda must ensure that in the future neither income nor gender, nor ethnicity, nor disability, nor geography, will determine whether people live or die, whether a mother can give birth safely, or whether her child has a fair chance in life. We must keep faith with the promise of the MDGs and now finish the job. The MDGs aspired to halve poverty. After 2015 we should aspire to put an end to hunger and extreme poverty as well as addressing poverty in all its other forms. This is a major new commitment to everyone on the planet who feels marginalised or excluded, and to the neediest and most vulnerable people, to make sure their concerns are addressed and that they can enjoy their human rights.

The new agenda must tackle the causes of poverty, exclusion and inequality. It must connect people in rural and urban areas to the modern economy through quality infrastructure – electricity, irrigation, roads, ports, and telecommunications. It must provide quality health care and education for all. It must establish and enforce clear rules, without discrimination, so that women can inherit and own property and run a business, communities can control local environmental resources, and farmers and urban slum-dwellers have secure property rights. It must give people the assurance of personal safety. It must make it easy for them to follow their dreams and start a business. It must give them a say in what their government does for them, and how it spends their tax money. It must end discrimination and promote equality between men and women, girls and boys.

These are issues of basic social justice. Many people living in poverty have not had a fair chance in life because they are victims of illness or poor healthcare, unemployment, a natural disaster, climate change, local conflict, instability, poor local leadership, or low-quality education – or have been given no schooling at all. Others face discrimination. Remedying these fundamental inequalities and injustices is a matter of respect for people's universal human rights. A focus on the poorest and most marginalised, a disproportionate number of whom are women, follows directly from the principles agreed to in the Millennium Declaration and at Rio.[xi] These principles should remain the foundation of the post-2015 agenda.

To be sure that our actions are helping not just the largest number of people, but the neediest and most vulnerable, we will need new ways of measuring success. Strategies

and plans will have to be developed to reach those not adequately covered by existing programmes. The cost of delivering services in remote areas may be only 15 to 20 per cent higher than average, to judge by practical experience in many countries. This seems reasonable and affordable, given higher tax revenues expected in most countries, and sustained aid to the lowest income countries. Above all it is the right thing to do.

2. Put Sustainable Development at the Core

For twenty years, the international community has aspired to integrate the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainability, but no country has yet achieved patterns of consumption and production that could sustain global prosperity in the coming decades. A new agenda will need to set out the core elements of sustainable lifestyles that can work for all.

The Panel is convinced that national and local governments, businesses and individuals must transform the way they generate and consume energy, travel and transport goods, use water and grow food. Especially in developed countries, incentives and new mind-sets can spark massive investment in moving towards a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, while promoting more sustainable and more efficient consumption and production. Developing countries, when they get access to new technologies, can leapfrog straight to new, more sustainable and more efficient consumption and production. Both approaches are simply smart public policy.

It is sometimes argued that global limits on carbon emissions will force developing countries to sacrifice growth to accommodate the lifestyles of the rich, or that developed countries will have to stop growing so that developing countries can develop – substituting one source of pollution for another. We do not believe that such trade-offs are necessary. Mankind's capacity for innovation, and the many alternatives that already exist, mean that sustainable development can, and must, allow people in all countries to achieve their aspirations.

At least one-third of the activities needed to lower global carbon emissions to reasonable levels, such as switching to LED lighting to conserve electricity, more than pay for themselves under current market conditions. Consumers will pay more up front if they can see future savings clearly and if the right incentives are in place to make the switch. Examples abound of smart, feasible, cost-effective, green economy policies: improved vehicle aerodynamics, constructing buildings for energy efficiency, recycling waste, generating electricity from landfill gas—and new technologies are constantly coming on-stream. But concerted efforts are needed to develop and adopt them.

There are other ways to reduce carbon emissions at very little cost; for example restoring soil, managing grasslands and forests in a sustainable way.[48] Healthcare costs can fall significantly with a switch to clean transport or power generation, helping offset the costs. But incentives – taxes, subsidies and regulations – must be in place to encourage this – incentives that are largely not in place now. With the right incentives, and some certainty about the rules, many of the world's largest companies are prepared to commit themselves to moving to sustainable modes of production on a large scale.

In developing countries too, the benefits of investing in sustainable development are high, especially if they get access to new technologies. Small investments to allow cross-border trading in electricity could save sub-Saharan Africa $2.7 billion every year, by substituting hydro for thermal power plants.[49] Sustainable production is far cheaper than "Grow now, clean later."

Already, some industries have developed global standards to guide foreign investment in sustainable development. Examples can be found in mining, palm oil, forestry, agricultural land purchases, and banking. Certification and compliance programmes put all companies on the same footing.

As more industries develop sustainability certification, it will be easier for civil society and shareholders to become watchdogs, holding firms accountable for adhering to industry standards and worker safety issues, and being ready to disinvest if they do not. Today, however, only 25 per cent of large companies report to shareholders on sustainability practices; by 2030, this should be commonplace.

3. Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth

The Panel calls for a quantum leap forward in economic opportunities and a profound economic transformation to end extreme poverty and improve livelihoods. There must be a commitment to rapid, equitable growth – not growth at any cost or just short-term spurts in growth, but sustained, long-term, inclusive growth that can overcome the challenges of unemployment (especially youth unemployment), resource scarcity and – perhaps the biggest challenge of all – adaptation to climate change. This kind of inclusive growth has to be supported by a global economy that ensures financial stability, promotes stable, long-term private financial investment, and encourages open, fair and development-friendly trade.

The first priority must be to create opportunities for good and decent jobs and secure livelihoods, so as to make growth inclusive and ensure that it reduces poverty and inequality. When people escape from poverty, it is most often by joining the middle class, but to do so they will need

the education, training and skills to be successful in the job market and respond to demands by business for more workers. Billions more people could become middle-class by 2030, most of them in cities, and this would strengthen economic growth the world over. Better government policies, fair and accountable public institutions, and inclusive and sustainable business practices will support this and are essential parts of a post-2015 agenda.

A second priority is to constantly strive to add value and raise productivity, so that growth begets more growth. Some fundamentals will accelerate growth everywhere – infrastructure and other investments, skills development, supportive policies towards micro, small and medium sized enterprises, and the capacity to innovate and absorb new technologies, and produce higher quality and a greater range of products. In some countries, this can be achieved through industrialisation, in others through expanding a modern service sector or intensifying agriculture. Some specialise, others diversify. There is no single recipe. But it is clear that some growth patterns – essentially those that are supported by open and fair trade, globally and regionally – offer more opportunities than others for *future* growth.

Third, countries must put in place a stable environment that enables business to flourish. Business wants, above all, a level playing field and to be connected to major markets. For small firms, this often means finding the right business linkages, through supply chains or co-operatives, for example. Business also wants a simple regulatory framework which makes it easy to start, operate and close a business. Small and medium firms, that employ the most people, are especially hamstrung at present by unnecessarily complicated regulations that can also breed corruption. This is not a call for total deregulation: social and environmental standards are of great importance. But it is a call for regulation to be smart, stable and implemented in a transparent way. Of course, businesses themselves also have a role to play: adopting good practices and paying fair taxes in the countries where they operate, and being transparent about the financial, social and environmental impact of their activities.

Fourth, in order to bring new prosperity and new opportunities, growth will also need to usher in new ways to support sustainable consumption and production, and enable sustainable development. Governments should develop and implement detailed approaches to encourage sustainable activities and property cost environmentally and socially hazardous behaviour. Business should indicate how it can invest to reduce environmental stresses and improve working conditions for employees.

4. Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Public Institutions

Freedom from conflict and violence is the most fundamental human entitlement, and the essential foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. At the same time, people the world over want their governments to be transparent, accountable and responsive to their needs. Personal security, access to justice, freedom from discrimination and persecution, and a voice in the decisions that affect their lives are development outcomes as well as enablers. So we are calling for a fundamental shift—to recognise peace and good governance as core elements of well-being, not an optional extra.

Capable and responsive states need to build effective and accountable public institutions that support the rule of law, freedom of speech and the media, open political choice, and access to justice. We need a transparency revolution so citizens can see exactly where their taxes, aid and revenues from extractive industries are spent. We need governments that tackle the causes of poverty, empower people, are transparent, and permit scrutiny of their affairs.

Transparency and accountability are also powerful tools for preventing the theft and waste of scarce natural resources. Without sound institutions, there can be no chance of sustainable development. The Panel believes that creating them is a central part of the transformation needed to eradicate poverty irreversibly and enable countries across the world, especially those prone to or emerging from conflict, to develop sustainably – and that therefore institutions *must* be addressed in the new development agenda.

Societies organise their dialogues through institutions. In order to play a substantive role, citizens need a legal environment which enables them to form and join CSOs, to protest and express opinions peacefully, and which protects their right to due process.

Internationally, too, institutions are important channels of dialogue and cooperation. Working together, in and through domestic and international institutions, governments could bring about a swift reduction in corruption, money laundering, tax evasion and aggressive avoidance, hidden ownership of assets, and the illicit trade in drugs and arms. They must commit themselves to doing so.

5. Forge a new Global Partnership

A fifth, but perhaps most important, transformative shift for the post-2015 agenda is to bring a new sense of global partnership into national and international politics. This must provide a fresh vision and framework, based on our common humanity and the principles established at Rio. Included among those principles: universality, equity, sustainability, solidarity, human rights, the right to development and responsibilities shared in accordance with capabilities. The partnership should capture, and will depend on, a spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

One simple idea lies behind the principle of global

partnership. People and countries understand that their fates are linked together. What happens in one part of the world can affect us all. Some issues can only be tackled by acting together. Countries have resources, expertise or technology that, if shared, can result in mutual benefit. Working together is not just a moral obligation to help those less fortunate but is an investment in the long-term prosperity of all.

A renewed global partnership will require a new spirit from national leaders, but also – no less important – it will require many others to adopt new mind-sets and change their behaviour. These changes will not happen overnight. But we must move beyond business-as-usual – and we must start today. The new global partnership should encourage everyone to alter their worldview, profoundly and dramatically. It should lead all countries to move willingly towards merging the environmental and development agendas, and tackling poverty's symptoms and causes in a unified and universal way.

What are the components of a new global partnership? It starts with a shared, common vision, one that allows different solutions for different contexts but is uniformly ambitious. From vision comes a plan for action, at the level of the individual country and of smaller regions, cities or localities. Each needs to contribute and cooperate to secure a better future.

A new global partnership should engage national governments of all countries, local authorities, international organisations, businesses, civil society, foundations and other philanthropists, and people – all sitting at the table to go beyond aid to discuss a truly international framework of policies to achieve sustainable development. It should move beyond the MDGs' orientation of state-to-state partnerships between high-income and low-income governments to be inclusive of more players.

A new global partnership should have new ways of working – a clear process through which to measure progress towards goals and targets and to hold people accountable for meeting their commitments. The United Nations can take the lead on monitoring at the global level, drawing on information from national and local governments, as well as from regional dialogues. Partnerships in each thematic area, at global, national and local levels, can assign responsibilities and accountabilities for putting policies and programs in place.

Each participant in the global partnership has a specific role to play:

National governments have the central role and responsibility for their own development and for ensuring universal human rights. They decide on national targets, taxes, policies, plans and regulations that will translate the vision and goals of the post-2015 agenda into practical reality. They have a role in every sector and at many levels – from negotiating international trade or environmental agreements to creating an enabling environment for business and setting environmental standards at home.

Developed countries must keep their promises to developing countries. North-South aid is still vital for many countries: it must be maintained, and increased wherever possible. But more than aid is needed to implement sustainable development worldwide. Developed countries are important markets and exporters. Their trade and agriculture practices have huge potential to assist, or hinder, other countries' development. They can encourage innovation, diffusion and transfer of technology. With other major economies, they have a central role in ensuring the stability of the international financial system. They have special responsibilities in ensuring that there can be no safe haven for illicit capital and the proceeds of corruption, and that multinational companies pay taxes fairly in the countries in which they operate. And, as the world's largest per-capita consumers, developed countries must show leadership on sustainable consumption and production and adopting and sharing green technologies.

Developing countries are much more diverse than when the MDGs were agreed – they include large emerging economies as well as countries struggling to tackle high levels of deprivation and facing severe capacity constraints. These changing circumstances are reflected in changing roles. Developing country links in trade, investment, and finance are growing fast. They can share experiences of how best to reform policy and institutions to foster development. Developing countries, including ones with major pockets of poverty, are cooperating among themselves, and jointly with developed countries and international institutions, in South-South and Triangular cooperation activities that have become highly valued. These could be an even stronger force with development of a repository of good practices, networks of knowledge exchange, and more regional cooperation.[28]

Local authorities form a vital bridge between national governments, communities and citizens and will have a critical role in a new global partnership. The Panel believes that one way to support this is by recognising that targets might be pursued differently at the sub-national level – so that urban poverty is not treated the same as rural poverty, for example.

Local authorities have a critical role in setting priorities, executing plans, monitoring results and engaging with local firms and communities. In many cases, it is local authorities that deliver essential public services in health, education, policing, water and sanitation. And, even if not directly delivering services, local government often has a role in establishing the planning, regulatory and enabling environment—for business, for energy supply, mass transit and building standards. They have a central role in disaster risk reduction – identifying risks, early warning

and building resilience. Local authorities have a role in helping slum-dwellers access better housing and jobs and are the source of most successful programs to support the informal sector and micro-enterprises.

International institutions will play a key role. The United Nations, of course, has a central normative and convening role, and can join partnerships through its development funds, programmes and specialised agencies. International financial institutions can compensate for the market's failures to supply long-term finance for sustainable projects in low- and middle-income countries, but they need to be more innovative, flexible and nimble in the way they operate. The Panel noted the huge potential to use public money to catalyse and scale up private financing for sustainable development. For example, only 2 per cent of the $5 trillion in sovereign wealth fund assets has so far been invested in sustainable development projects.[89]

Business is an essential partner that can drive economic growth. Small- and medium-sized firms will create most of the jobs that will be needed to help today's poor escape poverty and for the 470 million who will enter the labour market by 2030. Large firms have the money and expertise to build the infrastructure that will allow all people to connect to the modern economy. Big businesses can also link microenterprises and small entrepreneurs with larger markets. When they find a business model that works for sustainable development, they can scale it up fast, using their geographic spread to reach hundreds of millions of people.

A growing number of business leaders with whom we discussed these issues are already integrating sustainable development into their corporate strategies. They spoke of a business case with three components that goes well beyond corporate social responsibility. First, use innovation to open up new growth markets, and address the needs of poor consumers. Second, promote sustainable practices and stay cost-competitive by conserving land, water, energy and minerals and eliminating waste. Third, attract the highest calibre employees and promote labour rights.

Many companies recognise, however, that if they are to be trusted partners of governments and CSOs, they need to strengthen their own governance mechanisms and adopt "integrated reporting", on their social and environmental impact as well as financial performance. Many businesses today are committed to doing this; the new global partnership should encourage others to follow suit.

Civil society organisations can play a vital role in giving a voice to people living in poverty, who include disproportionate numbers of women, children, people with disabilities, indigenous and local communities and members of other marginalised groups. They have important parts to play in designing, realising, and monitoring this new agenda. They are also important providers of basic services, often able to reach the neediest and most vulnerable, for example in slums and remote areas.

In a new partnership, CSOs will have a crucial role in making sure that government at all levels and businesses act responsibly and create genuine opportunities and sustainable livelihoods in an open-market economy. Their ability to perform this role depends on an enabling legal environment and access to due process under the law, but they should also commit to full transparency and accountability to those whom they represent.

Foundations, other philanthropists and social impact investors can innovate and be nimble and opportunistic, forming bridges between government bureaucracies, international institutions and the business and CSO sectors. Foundations and philanthropists can take risks, show that an idea works, and create new markets where none existed before. This can give governments and business the confidence to take the initiative and scale up successes.

Social impact investors show that there can be a "third way" for sustainable development – a hybrid between a fully for-profit private sector and a pure grant or charity aid program. Because they make money, their efforts can be sustainable over time. But because they are new, neither business nor charity, they do not fall neatly into traditional legal frames. Some countries may need to consider how to modify their laws to take better advantage of this sector.

Scientists and academics can make scientific and technological breakthroughs that will be essential to the post-2015 agenda. Every country that has experienced sustained high growth has done so through absorbing knowledge, technology and ideas from the rest of the world, and adapting them to local conditions.[90] What matters is not just having technology, but understanding how to use it well and locally. This requires universities, technical colleges, public administration schools and well-trained, skilled workers in all countries. This is one example of the need for the post-2015 agenda to go well beyond the MDG's focus on primary education.

Energy is a good example of where a global technology breakthrough is needed. When governments cooperate with academia and the private sector, new ways of producing clean and sustainable energy can be found and put into practice.[91] This needs to happen quickly: the infrastructure decisions of today will affect the energy use of tomorrow.

Science in many fields, like drought-resistant crops, can be advanced by using open platforms where scientists everywhere have access to each other's findings and can build on them freely and collaborate broadly, adding useful features without limit. Open platform science can speed the development of new ideas for sustainable

development and rapidly bring them to scale. It can support innovation, diffusion and transfer of technology throughout the world.

People must be central to a new global partnership. To do this they need the freedom to voice their views and participate in the decisions that affect their lives without fear. They need access to information and to an independent media. And new forms of participation such as social media and crowd-sourcing can enable governments, businesses, CSOs and academia to interact with, understand and respond to citizens' needs in new ways.

Ensure More and Better Long-term Finance

The Panel believes that most of the money to finance sustainable development will come from domestic sources, and the Panel urges countries to continue efforts to invest in stronger tax systems, broaden their domestic tax base and build local financial markets. Low- and middle-income country governments have made great strides in raising domestic revenues, and this has helped expand public services and investments, vital for sustainable growth, as well as creating ownership and accountability for public spending.

But developing countries will also need substantial external funding. The main part of this will not be aid from developed countries, although aid remains vital for low-income countries and the promises made on aid must be kept. The most important source of long-term finance will be private capital, coming from major pension funds, mutual funds, sovereign wealth funds, private corporations, development banks, and other investors, including those in middle-income countries where most new savings will come from by 2030. These private capital flows will grow and become less prone to sudden surges and stops, if the global financial system is stable and well regulated, and if they finance projects backstopped by international financial institutions.

The money is there – world savings this year will likely be over $18 trillion – and sponsors of sustainable projects are searching for capital, but new channels and innovative financial instruments are needed to link the two. Support systems (know-how, financial institutions, policies, laws) must be built and, where they exist, must be strengthened.

A broad vision of how to fund development has already been agreed by governments at a conference held in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002. The Monterrey Consensus agreed that "each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasised. At the same time, domestic economies are now interwoven with the global economic system..."[xxv] So these efforts should be supported by commitments made on aid, trade and investment patterns, as well as technical cooperation for development.

The Panel believes the principles and agreements established at Monterrey remain valid for the post-2015 agenda. It recommends that an international conference should take up in more detail the question of finance for sustainable development. This could be convened by the UN in the first half of 2015 to address in practical terms how to finance the post-2015 agenda. The Panel suggests that this conference should discuss how to integrate development, sustainable development and environmental financing streams. A single agenda should have a coherent overall financing structure.

[xxiv] The Millennium Declaration urged "efforts to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development." It also supported the "freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information."

[xxv] Towards a Global Climate Change Agreement, McKinsey (2009)

[xxvi] Rosnes et al. (2009), Powering Up: Costing Power Infrastructure Spending Needs in sub-Saharan Africa, Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic, Paper 5 (Phase II)

[xxvii] South-South Cooperation is guided by the "principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit." High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, Nairobi, Kenya (2009)

[xxviii] UNCTAD (2012) World Investment Report. Towards a New Generation of Investment Policies. http://www.unctad-docs.org/files/UNCTAD-WIR2012-Full-en.pdf

[xxix] Commission on Growth and Development (2008) The Growth Report. Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development. World Bank: Washington DC.

[xxx] For example, the US-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy has already generated $1.7 billion in public and private resources for clean energy.

[xxxi] United Nations, *Monterrey Consensus on the International Conference on Financing for Development*, in Monterrey, Mexico. United Nations, 2002

CHAPTER 3: ILLUSTRATIVE GOALS AND GLOBAL IMPACT

The Shape of the Post-2015 Agenda

Hold commitments in these five areas – leave no one behind, put sustainable development at the core, transform economies, build peace and effective and accountable institutions, and forge a new global partnership – would allow the international community to keep the promises made under the MDGs, raise the bar where experience shows we can do more, and add key issues that are missing. Together, these would be significant steps towards poverty eradication as an essential part of sustainable development.

Precisely because the scope of the post-2015 agenda is so broad – blending social progress, equitable growth and environmental management – it must have clear priorities, and include shared global metrics as well as national targets. It is around these that the global community can organize itself.

We believe that the combination of goals, targets, and indicators under the MDGs was a powerful instrument for mobilising resources and motivating action. For this reason, we recommend that the post-2015 agenda should also feature a limited number of high-priority goals and targets, with a clear time horizon and supported by measurable indicators. With this in mind, the Panel recommends that targets in the post-2015 agenda should be set for 2030.[xiv] Longer time frames would lack urgency and might seem implausible, given the volatility of today's world, while shorter ones would not allow the truly transformative changes that are needed to take effect.

Goals can be a powerful force for change. But a goal framework is not the best solution to every social, economic and environmental challenge. They are most effective where a clear and compelling ambition can be described in clearly measurable terms. Goals cannot substitute for detailed regulations or multilateral treaties that codify delicately-balanced international bargains. And unlike treaties, goals similar to the MDGs are not binding in international law. They stand or fall as tools of communication, inspiration, policy formulation and resource mobilisation.

The agenda should also include monitoring and accountability mechanisms involving states, civil society, the private sector, foundations, and the international development community. It should recognise each party's contribution to development finance, recognizing common challenges but also different capabilities and needs. It will need to be informed by evidence of what works, and focus on areas where, by acting together, the global community can achieve the transformations needed for sustainable development.

A goal framework that drives transformations is valuable in focusing global efforts, building momentum and developing a sense of global urgency. It can be instrumental in crystallising consensus and defining international norms. It can provide a rallying cry for a global campaign to generate international support, as has been the case with the MDGs.

The Panel recommends that a limited number of goals and targets be adopted in the post-2015 development agenda, and that each should be SMART: specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound. A set of clear and easily applicable criteria, to guide the shape of the post-2015 agenda in line with the Rio+20 Outcome, is that each goal should:

- Solve a critical issue, and have a **strong impact** on sustainable development, based on existing research;
- Encapsulate a **compelling message** on issues that energise people, companies and governments;
- Be **easy to understand** and communicate without jargon;
- Be **measurable**, using credible and internationally comparable indicators, metrics and data, and subject to monitoring;

- Be **widely applicable** in countries with different levels of income, and in those emerging from conflict or recovering from natural disaster;
- Be grounded in the **voice of people**, and the priorities identified during consultations, especially children, youth, women and marginalized and excluded groups;
- Be **consensus-based**, whenever possible built on UN member states' existing agreements, while also striving to go beyond previous agreements to make people's lives better.

Whenever possible, goals and targets should reflect what people want, without dictating how they should get there. For example, all countries might subscribe to a target of reducing food waste by a given percentage. But a low-income country might achieve this by investing in better storage and transport facilities, to keep food from spoiling before it gets to market, while a high-income country might do it by changing how food is packaged, sold, and consumed to reduce the amount of food thrown away by households.

The Panel recommends that the post-2015 goals, while keeping those living in extreme poverty, and the promises made to them, at the heart of the agenda, should raise the level of ambition for 2030 to reach *all* the neediest and most vulnerable. They should call for improving the quality of services. They should capture the priorities for sustainable development. And they should connect to one another in an integrated way.

Of course, given vastly different capabilities, histories, starting points and circumstances, every country cannot be asked to reach the same absolute target. All countries would be expected to contribute to achieving all targets, but how much, and at what speed, will differ. Ideally, nations would use inclusive processes to make these decisions and then develop strategies, plans, policies, laws, or budgets to implement them.[viii]

A few examples that came up during Panel discussions illustrate how priorities might vary, depending on country circumstances. The Panel agreed that some high-income countries might be expected to move further and faster on clean energy targets, because most start from a low base and all have responsibilities to do more to move towards sustainable consumption and production patterns. Many can also do more to provide equitable access to health and education services for isolated, poor or immigrant communities at home. And youth unemployment is a serious problem everywhere. The priorities expressed in consultations in middle-income countries focused more on reducing inequality, a good education, better quality healthcare, reliable infrastructure, a transparent and responsible government, especially at local levels for improved city management, creating more and better jobs and livelihoods and freedom from violence. Similar priorities are expressed in low-income countries, as well as the need to transform economies and reduce extreme poverty. Landlocked countries often call for better connections to the global economy; small island developing states for economic diversification, and a stronger response to climate change.

All countries have an interest in a better managed global economy, one that is more stable, more fair, more attentive to common resources, and more willing to cooperate in scientific and technical exchange. All would benefit from shared early-warning systems to identify and prevent natural disasters and pandemics.

Risks to be Managed in a Single Agenda

If the new development agenda is to be truly transformational, there are several major risks to be managed. The international community will need to ensure that a single, sustainable development agenda is not:

- over-loaded with too many priorities, a product of compromises rather than decisions – lacklustre and bland instead of transformative and focused;
- Focused on the agenda of the past – and not oriented towards future challenges;
- insufficiently stretching – business as usual;
- unworkably utopian;
- intellectually coherent, but not compelling;
- narrowly focused on one set of issues, failing to recognise that poverty, good governance, social inclusion, environment and growth are connected and cannot be addressed in silos.

The best way of managing these risks is to make sure that the post-2015 development agenda includes clear priorities for action that the international community can rally behind. These should be in areas where there are genuinely shared global aspirations, and which will make a transformative difference to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

The MDGs show how a goal framework can be used. One reason why they are successful is that they are inspirational, limited in number – eight goals and 21 targets – and easy to understand. The more successful targets are also measurable with clear deadlines. With eyes on the goals, money has been raised, partnerships built and strategies designed. When new technologies were needed, partners designed them. Good practices were shared. Field workers on the ground and policymakers in capitals learned and adapted. Of course, much progress would have happened even without the MDGs, but there is little doubt in our minds that they made a dramatic impact in some key areas.

The same should apply to the development agenda after 2015. Those priorities that can be addressed through a goal framework should be. Goals have shown their

value in focusing global efforts, building momentum and developing a sense of global jeopardy. They can be instrumental in crystallising consensus and defining international norms.

Making sure that countries stretch themselves is a risk in a universal agenda. Setting the same targets for everyone, as happened with the MDGs in practice (though not by design), will not work because countries have such different starting points. But in a few cases the ambition for the whole world should be the same: to establish minimum standards for every citizen. No one should live in extreme poverty, or tolerate violence against women and girls. No one should be denied freedom of speech or access to information. No child should go hungry or be unable to read, write or do simple sums. All should be vaccinated against major diseases. Everyone should have access to modern infrastructure – drinking water, sanitation, roads, transport and information and communications technologies (ICT). All countries should have access to cost-effective clean and sustainable energy. Everyone should have a legal identity.

It is tempting to apply universal targets at a high level everywhere, but for some countries that risks becoming utopian. The Panel would like every child not to suffer from stunting or anaemia, but that can probably not be achieved in all countries by 2030. We would like everyone to be covered by social protection systems, but not if that means reducing the quality of such systems to a meaningless level. We would like everyone to have a decent job, but that too is probably unachievable in a mere 15 years, even in the most developed countries.

We found it useful to balance ambition and realism using some guidelines. In most cases, national targets should be set to be as ambitious as practical, and in some cases global minimum standards that apply to every individual or country should be set. We would suggest that in all cases where a target applies to outcomes for individuals, it should only be deemed to be met if every group – defined by income quintile, gender, location or otherwise – has met the target. In this way, countries would only be able to meet their commitments if they focus on the most vulnerable. Where data for indicators are not yet available, investments in data gathering will be needed. When indicators are not already agreed or are unclear (for example in defining quality), we suggest inviting technical experts to discuss and refine their models and methods.

Learning the Lessons of MDG 3 (Global Partnership for Development)

The Panel saw some progress in the areas which are covered in MDG8, but was disappointed with the *pace* of progress in several areas. Many countries lowered tariffs, but the Doha Development Round was not concluded. Official agencies wrote down tens of billions of dollars of debts, but still left many countries financially exposed. There has been substantial progress in improving the affordability of medicines, but many people still lack access to affordable essential drugs. A technology revolution has occurred in information and communications, but with little contribution from MDG8.

Despite the shortcomings of MDG8, aggravated by the lack of quantitative and time-bound targets, the Panel views a stronger global partnership for development, the objective of MDG8, as central to a new development agenda. The Panel puts this new global partnership at the heart of all its recommendations, and we believe a goal must be included in the post-2015 agenda as a tangible way to express key elements of the new global partnership. The most important changes to MDG8 that we recommend are to:

- Develop targets that are universal;
- Quantify targets, wherever feasible;
- Pay more attention to raising stable, long-term finance for development;
- Signal priorities in areas that go beyond aid, so these can be monitored;
- Infuse global partnerships and cooperation into all the goals.

The Panel believes that the international community must come together and agree on ways to create a more open, more fair global trading system. An intergovernmental committee of experts, mandated by Rio+20, will propose options for an effective sustainable development financing strategy. Reforms in the international financial architecture are needed to ensure stability of the global financial system and allow it to contribute to real economic growth. The international agreement to hold the increase in global average temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels must be kept. This would help countries adapt to and mitigate the dangerous effects of climate change. The world has the opportunity to work together in new ways to reduce illicit flows, increase the recovery of stolen assets, promote access to technology and science and develop a global partnership on development data.

Illustrative Goals

The Panel has concluded that its agreed vision and recommended priorities for the shape of the post-2015 development agenda cannot be communicated effectively without offering an example of how goals might be framed. For this reason, a set of illustrative goals is set out in Annex I, with supporting detail in Annex II. These illustrative goals show how priorities can be translated into compelling and measurable targets. To be completely clear, the Annex material is not offered as a prescriptive blueprint, but as examples that can be used to promote continued deliberation and debate. But we hope that they inspire, and that UN member states, and the many outside constituencies from whom we have already heard, will find them a useful contribution to their deliberations on the post-2015 agenda.

A key issue is the balance among any proposed goals, and the connections between them. A true transformation to sustainable development will only happen when countries move forward on several fronts at the same time. For example, to reduce child deaths we may typically look to the medical community and health solutions such as vaccinations or insecticide-treated bed-nets. These are indeed crucial. But empowering women and educating girls is also very important in saving children's lives; so for the best results, work on all these fronts must be combined. Equally, doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix will reduce carbon intensity, but so will increasing consideration of sustainability in public procurement, led by developed countries.

To take another example, smallholder farmers' incomes might be rapidly raised by giving them land security and access to credit, but even more so if they are able to transport their produce to market and have mobile phones and electronic banking, so that they know how prices are moving and can get paid straight away. And if global food markets work better – are more transparent and stable – smallholder farmers will have better information on what to plant to get the most value from their farms. Similarly, education can help reach many goals, by raising awareness and thus leading to mass movements for recycling and renewable energy, or to a demand for better governance and an end to corruption. The goals chosen should be ones that amplify each other's impact and generate sustainable growth and poverty reduction together.

The Panel wanted to test if there were indeed a few goals and targets that would satisfy the criteria laid out above and achieve its vision to end extreme poverty in all its forms in the context of sustainable development – and we considered many options. This led us to settle on a set of goals and targets that we think would fulfil the vision we expressed. Without being prescriptive, we believe it is important to show, through specific examples, that it is possible to express our ambition in a simple and concrete way, despite the complexities of sustainable development and countries' vastly different circumstances and priorities.

The evidence leaves much room for judgment on what goals would be most transformative, and relevant to the most countries. But based on the criteria above, we have narrowed down the illustrative list to 12 goals and 54 targets, the achievement of which would dramatically improve the condition of people and the planet by 2030.

We have deliberately not divided the goals into categories corresponding to the specific transformative shifts described earlier. Our strong belief is that all the goals must interact to provide results. In our illustration, we decided to suggest the following goals: (i) end poverty; (ii) empower girls and women and achieve gender equality; (iii) provide quality education and lifelong learning; (iv) ensure healthy lives; (v) ensure food security and good nutrition; (vi) achieve universal access to water and sanitation; (vii) secure sustainable energy; (viii) create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth; (ix) manage natural resource assets sustainably; (x) ensure good governance and effective institutions; (xi) ensure stable and peaceful societies; and (xii) create a global enabling environment and catalyse long-term finance.

We believe that if these goals and their accompanying targets were pursued, they would drive the five key transformations – leave no one behind, transform economies, implement sustainable development, build effective institutions and forge a new global partnership.

Addressing Cross-cutting Issues

Several issues are not directly addressed through a single goal, but are treated in many of them. These include peace, inequality, climate change, cities, concerns of young people, girls, and women, and sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Peace. The Panel strongly believes that conflict – a condition that has been called development in reverse – must be tackled head-on, even within a universal agenda. We included in our illustrative list a goal on ensuring stable and peaceful societies, with targets that cover violent deaths, access to justice, stemming the external causes of conflict, such as organised crime, and enhancing the legitimacy and accountability of security forces, police and the judiciary. But these targets alone would not guarantee peace or development in countries emerging from conflict. Other issues, like jobs, participation in political processes and local civic engagement, and the transparent management of public resources are also important. These countries should also benefit from a strengthened financing framework that allows resources to be allocated to those countries most in need.

Inequality. Likewise, our illustrative framework tackles inequality of opportunity head on, across all goals. When everyone, irrespective of household income, gender, location, ethnicity, age, or disability, has access to health, nutrition, education, and other vital services, many of the worst effects of inequality will be over. Other aspects of inequality more relevant to social inclusion, such as security of tenure and access to justice, are also addressed as explicit targets. We recognized that every country is wrestling with how to address income inequality, but felt that national policy in each country, not global goal-setting, must provide the answer. History also shows that countries tend to have cycles in their income inequality as conventionally measured; and countries differ widely both in their view of what levels of income inequality are acceptable and in the strategies they adopt to reduce it. However, the Panel believes that truly inclusive, broad-based growth, which benefits the very poorest, is essential to end extreme poverty. We propose targets that deliberately build in efforts to tackle inequality and which can only be met with a specific focus on the most excluded and vulnerable groups. For example, we believe that many targets should be monitored using data broken down by

income quintiles and other groups. Targets will only be considered achieved if they are met for all relevant income and social groups.

Climate change. In our illustrative targets, we address the most important contributors to a low-carbon trajectory: more sustainable transport infrastructure; improved energy efficiency and use of renewable energy; the spread of more sustainable agricultural practices; tackling deforestation and increasing reforestation in the context of improving peoples' livelihoods, and food security, taking into account the value of natural resources, and bio-diversity. We also encourage incorporation of social and environmental metrics into accounting practices. These should be part of any sustainable development agenda, even if there were no concern over rising global temperatures, and are deservedly part of a universal framework. We also strongly endorse the call to hold the increase in global average temperature to 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements. But we also recognise that already there is a need to build climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into regional and national strategies, and encourage countries to focus on these plans.

Cities. The Panel recognised that city governments have great responsibilities for urban management. They have specific problems of poverty, slum up-grading, solid waste management, service delivery, resource use, and planning that will become even more important in the decades ahead. The post-2015 agenda must be relevant for urban dwellers. Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost. Yet the Panel also believes that it is critical to pay attention to rural areas, where three billion near-poor will still be living in 2030. The most pressing issue is not urban versus rural, but how to foster a local, geographic approach to the post-2015 agenda. The Panel believes this can be done by disaggregating data by place, and giving local authorities a bigger role in setting priorities, executing plans, monitoring results and engaging with local firms and communities.

Young people. Today's adolescents and youth are 1.8 billion strong and one quarter of the world's population. They are shaping social and economic development, challenging social norms and values, and building the foundation of the world's future. They have high expectations for themselves and their societies, and are imagining how the world can be better. Connected to each other as never before through new media, they are driving social progress and directly influencing the sustainability and the resilience of their communities and of their countries. These young people face many obstacles, ranging from discrimination, marginalization, and poverty, to violence. They find it hard to find a first job, so we believe a jobs target with a specific indicator for youth employment, should be included in the next goal framework.[xvi] Young people must be subjects, not objects, of the post-2015 development agenda. They need access to the right kind of health (including access to SRHR) and education to improve their job prospects and life skills, but they must also be active participants in decision-making, and be treated as the vital asset for society that they are.

Girls and Women. The majority of those living in extreme poverty are female. A people-centred agenda must work to ensure the equal rights of women and girls, and empower them to participate and take on leadership roles in public life. Women across the world have to work hard to overcome significant barriers to opportunity. These barriers can only be removed when there is zero tolerance of violence against and exploitation of women and girls, and when they have full and equal rights in political, economic and public spheres. Women and girls must have equal access to financial services, infrastructure, the full range of health services including SRHR, water and sanitation, the equal right to own land and other assets, a safe environment in which to learn and apply their knowledge and skills, and an end to discrimination so they can receive equal pay for equal work, and have an equal voice in decision-making. Gender equality is integrated across all of the goals, both in specific targets and by making sure that targets are measured separately for women and men, or girls and boys, where appropriate. But gender equality is also an important issue in its own right, and a stand-alone goal can catalyse progress.

Sustainable consumption and production patterns. Our main focus has been on food, water and energy systems—the basics of life. But we also strongly believe that a wider change towards sustainable consumption and production patterns is vital. The most important changes will be driven by technology, by innovations in product design, by detailed policy guidelines, by education and changed behavior, and by social innovations embedded in communities. But change is already happening fast, and today's aspiration may be tomorrow's discarded idea. For this reason, we have framed illustrative targets that set a high ambition but allow for details to evolve over time.

Much of the new technology and most of the new products will come from business. We embrace the positive contribution to sustainable development that business must make. But this contribution must include a willingness, on the part of all large corporations as well as governments, to report on their social and environmental impact, in addition to releasing financial accounts. Already about one quarter of all large corporations do so. We suggest that a mandatory 'comply or explain' regime be phased in for all companies with a market capitalization above $100 million equivalent.[xvii]

The same principle should apply to governments. National accounting for social and environmental effects should be mainstreamed by 2030. Governments, especially in developed countries, should explore policy options for green growth as one of the important tools available to promote sustainable development. Besides protecting natural resources, these measures will support a movement towards sustainable consumption and production. And, if sustainable consumption is to be a part of everyday life, as it must, tomorrow's consumers will need to be socially

aware and environmentally conscious. Awareness-raising in schools, and public information campaigns more broadly, could play a big part in changing mind-sets by showing the advantages of moving towards sustainable consumption and production.

The Global Impact by 2030

What would happen if developed and developing countries, and other partners too, committed themselves to implementing the goals and targets we describe? We can imagine a world in 2030 that is more equal, more prosperous, more peaceful and more just than that of today. A world where extreme poverty has been eradicated and where the building blocks for sustained prosperity are in place. A world where no one has been left behind, where economies are transformed, and where transparent and representative governments are in charge. A world of peace where sustainable development is the overarching goal. A world with a new spirit of cooperation and partnership.

This is not wishful thinking. The resources, know-how and technology that are needed already exist, and are growing every year. Using these, much has already been achieved. Twenty-five years ago, few would have imagined that by 2015, one billion people would have lifted themselves out of extreme poverty. If a messenger from the future had told us that polio would be gone from all but three countries; that four out of five of the world's children would be vaccinated, or that 590 million children would attend school, we would not have believed it. Yet it has happened.

In shaping the scenario for what the world can achieve by 2030, the Panel considered several factors and made several assumptions.

Growth: Global output is set to double by 2030. On current trajectories, although the per capita income gap between developed and developing countries will remain large, it will have narrowed. By 2030, most developing countries should have experienced fast enough economic growth, averaging 5 per cent per year, to bring extreme poverty down below five per cent. Specific policy measures must do the rest of the job to ensure that no one is left behind. We cannot take growth for granted, however, and must redouble our efforts to ensure that it can continue at these levels, and be made more inclusive and sustainable, through structural transformations in every economy. We believe that with the right policy measures, strong political leadership and strengthened institutions, growth can accelerate further – even, and perhaps especially, in low-income countries where the potential for catch-up is greatest.

Finance: As more countries graduate into middle-income status and are able to access private capital markets, official development assistance (ODA) can be concentrated on the remaining low-income countries and grow proportionately to match their needs. With large mineral projects about to come on stream in many low-income countries, there is great potential for raising domestic revenues. But these new revenues will often be only temporary, and must be managed wisely.

Demographic change: Global population growth is expected to slow to just one per cent per year between now and 2030, when the global population will likely reach 8 billion, on its way to more than 9 billion by 2050.[xxiv] There will be more people and older people. The impact of both trends must be taken into account. The world's labour force will grow by about 470 million. For many developing countries, this surge is a demographic dividend in waiting, if the extra people are given the right opportunities, services and skills. Creating so many jobs sounds daunting, but it is less than what nations achieved between 1995 and 2010, when the global labour force grew by almost 700 million.

International Migration: The universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants must be respected. These migrants make a positive economic contribution to their host countries, by building up their labour force. Sending countries benefit from getting foreign exchange in the form of remittances and from greater trade and financial flows with countries where they have a large diaspora. By 2030, as global population rises, there could be 30 million more international migrants, remitting an additional $60 billion to their home countries through low-cost channels.

Urbanization: The world is now more urban than rural, thanks to internal migration. By 2030 there will be over one billion more urban residents and, for the first time ever, the number of rural residents will be starting to shrink. This matters because inclusive growth emanates from vibrant and sustainable cities, the only locale where it is possible to generate the number of good jobs that young people are seeking. Good local governance, management and planning are the keys to making sure that migration to cities does not replace one form of poverty by another, where even if incomes are slightly above $1.25 a day, the cost of meeting basic needs is higher.

Technology: Many efficient and affordable products are already being engineered and adapted to meet the needs of sustainable development.[xxv] Examples include energy-efficient buildings and turning waste into energy—proving that it is possible to generate revenues while reducing pollution. Among other proven new technologies are smart grids, low-carbon cities, mass transit, efficient transport and zoning policies, integrated storm-water management, mini-grids for rural electrification, and solar cookers and lanterns. New vaccines, mobile banking and improved safety-nets are also potential game-changers. Other technologies need to be developed: for that, we see huge potential from international research collaborations and voluntary open innovation platforms.

By 2030, if the transformative shifts we have described are made, the barriers that hold people back would be broken down, poverty and the inequality of opportunity that blights the lives of so many on our planet would end. This is the world that today's young people can create.

Examples of Potential Impact[xxxi]

By 2030 the world would have:

1.2 billion fewer people hungry and in extreme poverty[xxxii]
100 million more children who would otherwise have died before they were five[xxxiii]
4.4 million more women who would otherwise have died during pregnancy or childbirth[xxxiv]
1.3 billion tons of food per year saved from going to waste[xxxv]
470 million more workers with good jobs and livelihoods[xxxvi]
200 million more young people employed with the skills they need to get good work[xxxvii]
1.2 billion more people connected to electricity[xxxviii]
190 to 240 million hectares more of forest cover[xxxix]
$30 trillion spent by governments worldwide transparently accounted for[xl]
People everywhere participating in decision-making and holding officials accountable
Average global temperatures on a path to stabilize at less than 2° C above pre-industrial levels
220 million fewer people who suffer crippling effects of natural disasters[xli]

[xxxi] Local and regional authorities are already working with a horizon of 2030 (Manifesto for the City of 2030) balancing a long-term vision with the fast changing nature of the world today.
[xxxii] Similar national target setting was used after the Jomtien Summit on Education (1990) and the World Summit on Children in New York (1990)
[xxxiii] Young people are defined here as those aged 15 to 24.
[xxxiv] This recommendation was previously made by the United Nations Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Global Sustainability (2012). Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing, New York
[xxxv] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011). World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, Highlights and Advance Tables. ESA/P/WP.220
[xxxvi] World Bank (2012) World Bank Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Sustainable Development. World Bank: Washington DC.
[xxxvii] All figures assume a baseline of 2015, unless otherwise noted (figures are approximate)
[xxxviii] World Bank, PovcalNet (as of 2010): http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm?1
[xxxix] WHO Factsheet 2012: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs290/en/
[xl] WHO Factsheet 2012: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs348/en/
[xli] FAO, Global Food Losses and Food Waste (2011)
[xlii] International Labour Organisation, Global Employment Trends 2013
[xliii] International Labour Organisation, World Employment Report, 2012
[xliv] World Bank, http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTENERGY2/0,,contentMDK:22855502~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:4114200,00.html
[xlv] Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations, 2010, http://www.fao.org/news/story/pt/item/40893/icode/
[xlvi] General government total expenditure in Purchasing Power Parity, based on IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April, 2013
[xlvii] UN Development Programme, http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/fast-facts/english/FF_DRR_05102012(fv).pdf

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CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND BUILDING CONSENSUS

Implementing the Post-2015 Agenda

The illustrative goals and targets we have set out are bold, yet practical. Like the MDGs, they would not be legally binding, but must be monitored closely. The indicators that track them should be broken down in many different ways to ensure no one is left behind. We recommend that any new goals should be accompanied by an independent and rigorous monitoring system, with regular opportunities to discuss results at a high political level. We also call for a data **revolution** for sustainable development, with a new international initiative to improve the quality of statistics and information available to people and governments. We should actively take advantage of new technology, crowd sourcing, and improved connectivity to empower people with information on the progress towards the targets. We see an opportunity in the post-2015 agenda to include new players in partnerships at all levels, to introduce new ways of working across an agenda that goes beyond aid, and to introduce a new spirit of multilateralism and international cooperation. Implementing an agenda of this breadth and scope, holding people accountable for progress and keeping the agenda high on the political radar of world leaders cannot be taken for granted. But this time, unlike with the MDGs, we do not have to start from scratch. There are established processes to move from an agreement in New York to a programme in a remote village, agencies that are collaborating with statistical offices around the world, a willingness of global leaders to pay more attention to sustainable development, and local initiatives that can be scaled up.

Unifying Global Goals with National Plans for Development

The post-2015 agenda must enable every nation to realise its own hopes and plans. We learned from the MDGs that global targets are only effectively executed when they are locally-owned – embedded in national plans as national targets – and this is an important lesson for the new agenda. Through their national planning processes each government could choose an appropriate level of ambition for each target, taking account of its starting point, its capacity and the resources it can expect to command. They could receive input on what is realistic and achievable in each target area from citizens, officials, businesses and civil society in villages, towns, cities, provinces and communities. This is an opportunity for governments to ensure access of citizens to public information that can be used as the basis of national strategies and plans.

In many circumstances international partners and agencies will be invited to assist in helping countries implement their plans and achieve their targets—on average 30 official development partners, many with more than one development agency, are operating in each developing country. These agencies have a responsibility to harmonize their efforts with national plans, operate through the government budget where practicable, and collaborate with each other to ensure the maximum impact for the least effort.

Global Monitoring and Peer Review

The post-2015 development agenda must signal a new era for multilateralism and international cooperation. The United Nations can lead in setting the agenda because of its unique and universal legitimacy and its ability to coordinate and monitor globally. But the UN system has yet to fully realise the vision of "working as one". It is beyond the scope of this report to propose options for reform at the UN, but the Panel calls for every step to be taken to improve coordination and deliver on a single, integrated sustainable development agenda, including building on positive recent steps to improve collaboration between the UN's agencies, funds and programmes, and with the international financial institutions.

The Panel has three suggestions that could assist with a coordinated and cooperative international approach to monitoring and peer review. The monitoring must be seen by everyone as a way of motivating progress and enhancing cooperation, not as a tool for conditionality.

First, the Panel suggests that the UN identifies a single locus of accountability for the post-2015 agenda that would be responsible for consolidating its multiple reports on development into one review of how well the post-2015 agenda is being implemented. Starting in 2015, the UN could produce a single Global Sustainable Development Outlook, jointly written every one or two years by a consortium of UN agencies and other international organizations.[48] This would monitor trends and results, as well as risks that threaten to derail achievement of the targets. It would also recommend ways of implementing programmes more effectively.

Second, the Panel suggests that the UN should periodically convene a global forum at a high political level to review progress and challenges ahead. An independent advisory committee should give advice and recommendations as background for this forum. Such a body should be invited to comment in a blunt and unvarnished way, and include business, civil society and other voices.

Third, reporting and peer-review at the **regional** level could complement global monitoring. It is often easier to review policies in-depth with friendly and constructive neighbours than with the whole world. The UN's five regional commissions, with regional development banks, member governments and regional organizations, could form part of an improved coordinating mechanism in each region of the world, which would discuss and report on the sustainable development agenda in advance of each global forum.[49]

Stakeholders Partnering by Theme

We live in an age when global problems can best be solved by thousands, even millions, of people working together. These partnerships can guide the way to meeting targets and ensuring that programmes are effective on the ground.

Such groups are sometimes called 'multi-stakeholder partnerships'. They bring together governments (local, city, national), experts, CSOs, businesses, philanthropists, universities and others, to work on a single theme. These partnerships are powerful because each partner comes to the table with direct knowledge and strong evidence, based on thorough research. This enables them to innovate, to advocate convincingly for good policies, and thus to secure funding. They have the skills to apply knowledge of what has worked before to new operations, and to scale up promising ideas to reach large populations in many countries – 'implementation and scaling up'. There are already a number of such global multi-stakeholder partnerships delivering promising results, at scale: in health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water, energy, information and communications technology, financial services, cities and open government.

An Example of a Multistakeholder Partnership in Practice: Delivering Quality Education

The Global Partnership for Education is getting quality education to marginalized children, coordinating education's many players, offering aid without wasteful replication, and following local leadership.

It directs funds to a single local group in a country. 70 low-income countries are eligible. A typical group includes educators, development agencies, corporations (domestic and global), regional development banks, state education ministries, civil society and philanthropic organizations, sometimes UNESCO and UNICEF representatives, and other experts—with the ministry of education leading.

GPE's funds come with technical support to strengthen the national (or provincial) education plan. GPE helps create capacity to monitor progress. Its work is whatever the country deems necessary: building latrines or early-childhood centres; training teachers or writing curricula in mother tongues; distributing textbooks, adding vocational programs or digital learning systems with corporate partners (Microsoft, Nokia and publisher Pearson now offer digital, mobile educational tools around Africa).

GPE's board of directors is global, with a tilt toward developing-country representation. Funding is long-term, phasing out when national income rises. Its budget today exceeds $2 billion.

GPE is single-sector (education) but shows how collaboration can bring better results. Similar models might prove useful in other areas.

A decade or more ago, when the first global partnerships started in earnest, they mostly shared the costs, benefits and risks of financing large projects. Today they do much more. They can bring know-how and training, and in other ways tackle obstacles that no single government ministry, private business or CSO could surmount alone. They are especially good at scaling up, because they are global and experienced. Bringing evidence from business, civil society and experts worldwide to bear on a single topic, they can be persuasive about fixing weak policies and institutions. And when they see that their task cannot be accomplished by business-as-usual, they innovate to develop new solutions, always in line with national policies and priorities.

One of their most exciting features is that they can bring about a change in mind-sets, altering the thinking of millions of people worldwide. It may be a simple issue: the campaign to encourage hand-washing or to use insecticide-treated bed nets against malaria. It may be complex, like a campaign to recognize and address human contributions to climate change, or the need to change to sustainable consumption patterns. But always it involves reaching people in every country and in every walk of life.

The Panel suggests that the concept of goal- or sector-specific global partnerships should be a central part of the new development agenda. These should aspire to a high standard of transparency, evaluation and monitoring, and involving business, civil society, philanthropic organisations, international organisations and governments.

Holding Partners to Account

Accountability must be exercised at the right level: governments to their own citizens, local governments to their communities, corporations to their shareholders, civil society to the constituencies they represent. Accountability is central to the global partnership and, in line with that spirit, all parties should respect these lines of accountability and trust their partners to fulfil their commitments.

But accountability only works when people have the right information, easily available and easy to use. New types of transparent accounting make this possible. We need data to be available, and we need the accountability that follows. Without them, the global partnership will not work.

The MDGs brought together an inspirational vision with a set of concrete and time-bound goals and targets that could be monitored by robust statistical indicators. This was a great strength of the MDGs and, as time progressed, data coverage and availability have increased. However, much more needs to be done. Even now, over 40 developing countries lack sufficient data to track performance against MDG1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), and time lags for reporting MDG outcomes remain unsatisfactorily high.

Wanted: a New Data Revolution

The revolution in information technology over the last decade provides an opportunity to strengthen data and statistics for accountability and decision-making purposes. There have been innovative initiatives to use mobile technology and other advances to enable real-time monitoring of development results. But this movement remains largely disconnected from the traditional statistics community at both global and national levels. The post-2015 process needs to bring them together and start now to improve development data.

Data must also enable us to reach the neediest, and find out whether they are receiving essential services. This means that data gathered will need to be disaggregated by gender, geography, income, disability, and other categories, to make sure that no group is being left behind.

A New Data Revolution

"Too often, development efforts have been hampered by a lack of the most basic data about the social and economic circumstances in which people live... Stronger monitoring and evaluation at all levels, and in all processes of development (from planning to implementation) will help guide decision making, update priorities and ensure accountability. This will require substantial investments in building capacity in advance of 2015. A regularly updated registry of commitments is one idea to ensure accountability and monitor delivery gaps. We must also take advantage of new technologies and access to open data for all people."

High Level Panel Bali Communiqué, March 28, 2013

Better data and statistics will help governments track progress and make sure their decisions are evidence-based; they can also strengthen accountability. This is not just about governments. International agencies, CSOs and the private sector should be involved. A true data revolution would draw on existing and new sources of data to fully integrate statistics into decision making, promote open access to, and use of, data and ensure increased support for statistical systems.

To support this, the Panel recommends establishing a **Global Partnership on Development Data** that brings together diverse but interested stakeholders – government statistical offices, international organisations, CSOs, foundations and the private sector. This partnership would, as a first step, develop a global strategy to fill critical gaps, expand data accessibility, and galvanise international efforts to ensure a baseline for post-2015 targets is in place by January 2016.

A further aspect of accountability and information is how governments and businesses account for their impact on sustainable development. Only a few progressive, large businesses try to account for their social and environmental footprint. The Panel proposes that, in future – at latest by 2030 – all large businesses should be reporting on their environmental and social impact – or explain why if they are not doing so. Similarly, governments should adopt the UN's System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, along with the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) introduced by the World Bank, with help provided to those who need help to do this. These metrics can then be used to monitor national development strategies and results in a universally consistent way.

This will help sustainable development evolve, because new and better accounting will give governments, and firms clear information on their bottom line, keeping them accountable for their actions, and will give consumers the chance to make informed choices.

Working in Cooperation with Others

Countries already come together informally in many settings to discuss what they can do to achieve more, and more sustainable, development. These global cooperation forums, such as the g7+, G-20, the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, and regional forums, are playing important roles. None tackle the whole agenda, but each one tackles important parts. These groups may be informal, but they can be of enormous help in providing political leadership and practical suggestions to sustain the post-2015 agenda and bring to life the spirit of global partnership in their respective forums.

- The g7+, for instance, has drawn attention to the special challenges faced by fragile states in defining country-owned and country-led plans to move from conflict to peaceful and sustainably developing societies.
- The G-20 has worked to address global bottlenecks in food and energy security, financial stability and inclusion, and infrastructure.
- The BRICS are working to develop a large new bank for financing sustainable infrastructure projects.
- The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation established in Busan in 2011, is working to help countries and thematic groups establish effective partnerships involving many different stakeholders.
- Regional platforms in Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Europe are stepping in to cooperate successfully in areas of specific concern to the region and to form unified approaches towards trade, climate adaptation and mitigation, finance, infrastructure and other cross-border issues.

In each of these cases an existing international forum is already actively promoting an aspect of sustainable development. They, and others, can make an important contribution to the post-2015 development agenda.

Building Political Consensus

International agreement on a single, universal agenda to succeed the MDGs is vital, but not assured. One challenge is to agree on clear, compelling, and ambitious goals, through a transparent and inclusive process in the UN. And to do so within a timescale that enables a smooth transition from the MDGs to a new development agenda from January 2016.

Success will drive forward efforts to help hundreds of millions of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people as well as efforts to achieve sustainable development. Furthermore, the Panel believes that international trust and belief in the credibility of the UN would be at stake if the MDG targets were to expire without agreement on what will succeed them.

Already several important milestones are in view on the path to 2015. A special event convened by the President of the General Assembly on the MDGs is planned for 25 September 2013. This presents an opportunity for the UN to set a clear path towards final agreement on the post-2015 development agenda and we encourage member

states to seize that opportunity. During 2014, an Open Working Group, established at Rio+20, will report to the UN General Assembly with recommendations on a set of sustainable development goals.

Another UN working group is expected to begin work soon on financing for sustainable development. And the UN Secretary-General will again report to the General Assembly on the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda during 2014. The Panel believes that these discussions and processes could culminate in a summit meeting in 2015 for member states to agree the new goals and to mobilize global action so that the new agenda can become a reality from January 2016.

The Panel calls for the continued constructive engagement of the UN Member States and their affiliated groupings, such as G77 and other country groupings, to reach such an agreement within a timescale that enables a smooth transition from the MDGs to a new development agenda. Only UN member states can define the post-2015 agenda. However, we believe that the participation of civil society representatives in the UN processes will bring important perspectives to the discussions and help raise public awareness and interest. And we suggest that private sector experience and the insights of academic experts from every region of the world would also support a strong and credible process.

A transparent and inclusive process will help build the conditions for political agreement, but it alone is insufficient. The courage and personal commitment of political leaders will be needed to reconcile myriad national views, and to embrace useful insights from others. We must develop trust through dialogue, and learn lessons on reaching consensus from other multilateral processes. There will be difficult decisions to be made and not everyone will get everything they want. But global agreement is essential and we believe strongly that the global community and member states of the United Nations can and will rise to the occasion.

At the Millennium Summit in 2000, the world's leaders renewed their commitment to the ideals of the United Nations, paving the way for the MDGs. The significance and value of such global goals has steadily grown since the Millennium Declaration was universally agreed. Today's leaders – whether from government, business or civil society – must be as ambitious and practical about a new development agenda. They must embrace a dynamic, innovative approach to partnership, if we are to fulfil the hopes and expectations of humanity.

[45] This reiterates the recommendation made by the High-Level Panel on Global Sustainability (2012)

[46] The joint Asian Development Bank, UNESCAP and UNDP, for example, recently reported jointly on the achievements of the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda in South-East Asia.

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CHAPTER 5: CONCLUDING REMARKS

We envision a world in 2030 where extreme poverty and hunger have been ended. We envision a world where no person has been left behind, and where there are schools, clinics, and clean water for all. It is a world where there are jobs for young people, where businesses thrive, and where we have brought patterns of consumption and production into balance. Where everyone has equal opportunity and a say over the government decisions that affect their lives. We envision a world where the principles of equity, sustainability, solidarity, respect for human rights and shared responsibilities in accordance with respective capabilities, has been brought to life by our common action.

We envision a world in 2030 where a renewed global partnership, building on the solid foundations of the Millennium Declaration and the Rio principles and outcomes, has transformed the world through a universal, people-centred and planet-sensitive development agenda achieved with the shared commitment and accountability of all.

We have a historic opportunity to do what no other generation has ever done before: to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030 and end poverty in many of its other forms. But we will not be able to do this if we neglect other imperatives of the sustainable development agenda today – the desire to build prosperity in all countries, the need to slow or reverse environmental degradation and man-made contributions to global warming, the urgent need to end conflict and violence while building effective and accountable institutions for all. Tackling these social, economic and environmental issues at the same time, while bringing to bear the energy and resources of everyone concerned with development – governments at all levels, international organizations, civil society, businesses, foundations, academics and people in all walks of life – is our singular challenge.

We recognize that the world has changed significantly since the Millennium Declaration in 2000, and are aware how much it will change by 2030. There will be more people in the middle class, and more retired people. People will be more connected to each other, using modern communication technologies, but perhaps more uncertain about what the future may bring. We are convinced that the next 15 years can be some of the most transformative in human history and that the world possesses the tools and resources it needs to achieve a bold and ambitious vision.

We envision a new global partnership as the basic framework for a single, universal post-2015 agenda that will deliver this vision for the sake of humanity. We have a choice to make: to muddle through as we have done, making progress on some fronts but suffering setbacks elsewhere. Or we can be bold and set our eyes on a higher target, where the end of many aspects of poverty is in sight in all countries and where we have transformed our economies and societies to blend social progress, equitable growth and environmental management.

The illustrative goals and targets annexed to this report are offered as a basis for further discussion. We do not know all the answers to how to reach these objectives, but it is our fervent hope that by coming together we can inspire a new generation to act in a common interest.

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ANNEX I: ILLUSTRATIVE GOALS AND TARGETS

The world faces a historic opportunity. Not only to end poverty – but also to tackle the challenges to people and planet so that we can end extreme poverty in all its forms *irreversibly* in the context of sustainable development.

The destination is clear: a world in 2030 that is more equal, more prosperous, more peaceful, and more just. A world where development is sustainable. Making this vision a reality must be a universal endeavor. There is much work to be done, but ending extreme poverty – and creating lasting prosperity – is within our reach. We do not need to wait for others to act to start moving. We can, each one of us, begin taking steps towards a more prosperous and sustainable 2030. Here's how:

Commit. Commit to changing the way we think and the way we act. In the new global partnership, each of us has a role and a responsibility.

Prioritise. We believe **five transformative shifts** can create the conditions – and build the momentum – to meet our ambitions.

- *Leave No One Behind.* We must ensure that no person – regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status – is denied basic economic opportunities and human rights.
- *Put Sustainable Development at the Core.* We must make a rapid shift to sustainable patterns of production and consumption, with developed countries in the lead. We must act now to slow the alarming pace of climate change and environmental degradation, which pose unprecedented threats to humanity.
- *Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth.* A profound economic transformation can end extreme poverty and promote sustainable development, improving livelihoods, by harnessing innovation, technology, and the potential of business. More diversified economies, with equal opportunities for all, can drive social inclusion, especially for young people, and foster respect for the environment.
- *Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Institutions for All.* Freedom from violence, conflict, and oppression is essential to human existence, and the foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. We are calling for a fundamental shift – to recognize peace and good governance as a core element of wellbeing, not an optional extra.
- *Forge a New Global Partnership.* A new spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual accountability must underpin the post-2015 agenda. This new partnership should be built on our shared humanity, and based on mutual respect and mutual benefit.

Make a Roadmap. We believe that a goal framework that drives transformations is valuable in focusing global efforts, mobilising action and resources, and developing a sense of global jeopardy. It can be instrumental in crystallising consensus and defining international norms. It can provide a rallying cry for a global campaign to generate international support, as has been the case with the MDGs. Goals are the crucial first steps to get us, as a global community, moving in the same direction. They must, therefore, be few, focused and with quantitative targets. Here we set out an example of what such a set of goals might look like. Over the next year and a half, we expect goals to be debated, discussed, and improved. But every journey must start somewhere.

The Panel recommends that all these goals should be universal, in that they present a common aspiration for all countries. Almost all targets should be set at the national level or even local level, to account for different starting points and contexts (e.g. 8a increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by x). A few targets are global, setting a common and measurable standard to be monitored in all countries (e.g. 7a doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix). Some targets will require further technical work to agree robust, measurable indicators (e.g. 11d on external stressors). And some targets could represent a global minimum standard if a common numerical target could be agreed internationally (e.g. 4c if a global standard for maternal mortality was set at 40 per 100,000). To ensure equality of opportunity, relevant indicators should be disaggregated with respect to income (especially for the buttom 20%), gender, location, age, people living with disabilities, and relevant social group. **Targets will only be considered 'achieved' if they are met for all relevant income and social groups.**

UNIVERSAL GOALS, NATIONAL TARGETS

[1] Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals.
[2] Indicators to be disaggregated.
[3] Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.

1. End Poverty	1a. Bring the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below their country's 2015 national poverty line [1, 2]
	1b. Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets [2, 3]
	1c. Cover x% of people who are poor and vulnerable with social protection systems [2, 3]
	1d. Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x% [2]
2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality	2a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women [1, 2, 3]
	2b. End child marriage [1, 2]
	2c. Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account [1, 2]
	2d. Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life [1, 2, 3]
3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning	3a. Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education [2]
	3b. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards [1, 2]
	3c. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes to x% [1, 2]
	3d. Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x% [2, 3]
4. Ensure Healthy Lives	4a. End preventable infant and under-5 deaths [1, 2]
	4b. Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated [1, 2]
	4c. Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000 [1, 2]
	4d. Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights [1, 2]
	4e. Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases [2]
5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition	5a. End hunger and protect the right of everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food [1, 2]
	5b. Reduce stunting by x%, wasting by y%, and anemia by z% for all children under five [1, 2]
	5c. Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields and access to irrigation [3]
	5d. Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels [1]
	5e. Reduce postharvest loss and food waste by x% [3]
6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation	6a. Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centers, and refugee camps [1, 2]
	6b. End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x% [1, 2]
	6c. Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%
	6d. Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge [1, 3]

7. Secure Sustainable Energy	7a. Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
	7b. Ensure universal access to modern energy services [1, 2]
	7c. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport
	7d. Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption [1,3]
8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth	8a. Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by x [2]
	8b. Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x% [2]
	8c. Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT [1, 2, 3]
	8d. Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship [2, 3]
9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably	9a. Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies [1]
	9b. Increase consideration of sustainability in x% of government procurements [3]
	9c. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
	9d. Reduce deforestation by x% and increase reforestation by y%
	9e. Improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion by x tonnes and combat desertification
10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions	10a. Provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations [1,2]
	10b. Ensure people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information [1, 3]
	10c. Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels [2,3]
	10d. Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data [1]
	10e. Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable [3]
11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies	11a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children [1, 2, 3]
	11b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights [1, 2, 3]
	11c. Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organised crime [3]
	11d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary [3]
12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance	12a. Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade-distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing country products [3]
	12b. Implement reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long-term private foreign investment [3]
	12c. Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements
	12d. Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries; other countries should move toward voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance
	12e Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery by $x [3]
	12f. Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation, and development data [3]

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ANNEX II: EVIDENCE OF IMPACT AND EXPLANATION OF ILLUSTRATIVE GOALS

GOAL 1 END POVERTY

a) Bring the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below their country's 2015 national poverty line

b) Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets

c) Cover x% of people who are poor and vulnerable with social protection systems

d) Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x%

Every day, poverty condemns 1 out of 7 people on the planet to a struggle to survive. Many of those living in extreme poverty are ignored, excluded from opportunities, sometimes for generations. Today, 1.2 billion people suffer under the hardship of living on less than the equivalent of $1.25 per person per day.[1] This means that they can only buy the same amount of goods and services as $1.25 would buy in the United States. For more than a billion people, $1.25 a day is all there is to feed and clothe, to heal and educate, to build a future. We can be the first generation to eradicate this extreme poverty. This is a global minimum standard and must apply to everyone, regardless of gender, location, disability or social group.

Continuing on current growth trends, about 5% of people will be in extreme poverty by 2030, compared with 43.1% in 1990 and a forecast 16.1% in 2015. With slightly faster growth and attention to ensuring that no one is left behind we can eradicate extreme poverty altogether.

Poverty is not, of course, just about income. People who live in poverty in whatever country are always on the edge, chronically vulnerable to falling sick, losing a job, forced eviction, climate change or natural disaster. Their earnings vary by day, by season and by year. When shocks hit, it is catastrophic. Since 2000, deaths related to natural hazards have exceeded 1.1 million and over 2.7 billion people have been affected. Poor people often lack the resources or support to recover.

Global leaders have agreed that "poverty has various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods, hunger and malnutrition, ill-health, limited or lack of access to education and other basic services, increased morbidity and mortality from illness, homelessness and inadequate housing, unsafe environments, and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision-making and in civil, social, and cultural life."[2]

The post-2015 agenda should tackle all of these aspects of poverty and confront inequality to make sure no one is left behind. People want the chance to lift themselves out of poverty and they aspire for prosperity. We considered suggesting a higher target – perhaps $2 a day – to reflect that escaping extreme poverty is only a start. However, we noted that each country, and places within countries, often have their own threshold for what constitutes poverty. Many such poverty lines are well above $1.25 or $2 a day. It is our hope and

1. Based on World Bank's PovcalNet data from 2010 (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm?1). These figures may change considerably when updated purchasing power parity figures become available later this year.
2. WSSD (1995): http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf166/aconf166-9.htm. Paragraph 193. WSSD (1995): http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf166/aconf166-9.htm. Paragraph 19

expectation that countries will continuously raise the bar on the living standards they deem minimally acceptable for their citizens and adjust their poverty line upwards over time, and that the global poverty line will follow suit to at least $2 by 2030. That is why we have included a target for reducing the share of people below the national poverty line as well as for extreme poverty.

People in poverty need the tools to cope with adverse and potentially devastating shocks. They have a strong interest in good management of their environment because on average they get more than half their income from farming marginal lands, fishing coastal waters and scouring forests for wild foods, medicinal plants, fodder, building materials and fuel. No one is more vulnerable than people in poverty to desertification, deforestation and overfishing, or less able to cope with floods, storms, and droughts. Natural disasters can pull them into a cycle of debt and illness, to further degradation of the land, and a fall deeper into poverty.

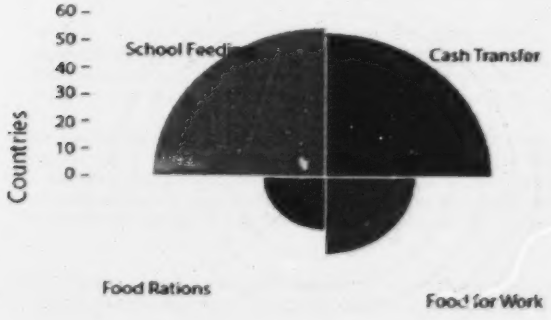
To address these challenges, one target focuses on resilience. Resilience means individuals being ready to withstand, able to adapt—when it comes to health, economic or climatic shocks—and able to recover quickly. Resilience enables people to move from the fringes of survival to making long-term investments in their own future through education, better health, increased savings and protection for their most valuable physical assets such as home, property and means of livelihood. For society, the by-product is greater economic productivity.

People are more likely to make long-term investments when they feel secure on their property.[3] Tenancy reform in West Bengal led to a 20% increase in rice productivity. Indigenous peoples and local communities often have traditional rights over land.[4] But when people or communities lack legal property rights they face the risk that they will be forced to leave their land. Business will also invest less and be less able to contribute to the economy. We know property rights are important, but also realise the challenges of measurement. We urge further work on this issue.

Social assistance programs are another potential game-changer that can directly improve equality. They have been extraordinarily successful in Mexico, Brazil and other countries. We can build on these successes and adopt them more widely. We can aim to improve the effectiveness of these programs by ensuring greater coherence, reducing overheads and overall costs. And we can use modern technology and increasing evidence of what works to more precisely target specific needs. But social assistance programs vary considerably in quality and perverse incentives can be created if the focus is just on access. We do not yet know how to measure all aspects of quality, but encourage experts to think about the proper standards.

Targets found under other goals address non-income dimensions of poverty: basic needs like health, education, water, sanitation, electricity and other infrastructure; basic freedoms like legal registration, freedom from fear and violence, peace, freedom to access information and participate in civic life.

Number of Developing Countries with Social Protection Coverage



Source: Nora Lustig, Author's construction based on information from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

3. Tenure security was originally included in the MDGs, but a lack of globally comparable data at the time led to its replacement; since then, UN Habitat and partners have made progress in developing a methodology consistent across countries and regions. See MDG Report (2012), p. 57. Secure tenure is defined by UN Habitat as "evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status; or when there is either de facto or perceived protection against forced evictions."
4. Kurlan, D. et al. (2012). Agricultural decisions after relaxing credit and risk constraints. Yale University. Processed; Banerjee, A. et al. (2002). Empowerment and efficiency: the economics of tenancy reform. Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 110 (2): 239-280

GOAL 2

EMPOWER GIRLS AND WOMEN AND ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY

a) Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women

b) End child marriage

c) Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account

d) Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life

Far too many women continue to face oppression and deeply embedded discrimination. This affects everything from access to health and education to the right to own land and earn a living, to equal pay and access to financial services, to participation in decision-making at local and national levels, to freedom from violence. Gender equality is integrated across all of our illustrative goals, but the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality is an important issue in its own right. Half of the world's people are women – and a people-centered agenda must work to realize their equal rights and full participation.

Gender-based violence is both persistent and widespread. This violence takes many different forms: rape, domestic violence, acid attacks, so-called "honor" killings. It cuts across the boundaries of age, race, culture, wealth and geography. It takes place in the home, on the streets, in schools, the workplace, in farm fields, refugee camps, during conflicts and crises. Our first target on preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against girls and women is universal. But measurement is complex. When women feel more empowered and believe justice will be done, reported incidents of violence may rise.

Child marriage is a global issue across, but sensitive to, culture, religions, ethnicity and countries. When children marry young, their education can be cut short, their risk of maternal mortality is higher and they can become trapped in poverty. Over the last decade, 15 million girls aged 10-14 have been married.[5]

Women should be able to live in safety and enjoy their basic human rights. This is a first and very basic step. But we must go further. Women across the world strive to overcome significant barriers keeping them from realizing their potential. We must demolish these barriers. Women with equal rights are an irreplaceable asset for every society and economy.

We know that gender equality transforms not only households but societies. When women can decide how to spend their household's money, they tend to invest more in their children.[6] A woman who receives more years of schooling is more likely to make decisions about immunization and nutrition that will improve her child's chances in life; indeed, more schooling for girls girls and women between 1970 and 2009 saved the lives of 4.2 million children.[7,8]

No society has become prosperous without a major contribution from its women.[9] The World Economic Forum finds that the countries with small gender gaps are the same countries with

5. *Who Speaks for Me?* Ending Child Marriage (Washington DC): Population Reference Bureau 2011
6. Source: World Bank, 2012. "World Development Report. Gender Equality and Development." From: http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTWDRS/EXTWDR2012/0,,contentMDK:22999750~menuPK:8154981~pagePK:64167689~piPK:64167673~theSitePK:7778063,00.html. p 5
7. Decreases in child mortality 1970-1990 meant that 8.2 million more children survived. The survival of more than half of these children (4.2 million) can be attributed to increased years of schooling for girls.
8. Gakidou, E, et al. 2010. "Increased Educational Attainment and Its Effect on Child Mortality in 175 Countries between 1970 and 2009: a Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet.* 376(9745).p 969
9. With the potential exception of some natural resource-rich principalities

the highest ratings for "international competitiveness"—and microeconomic studies suggest that the economic participation of women drives household income growth.[10]

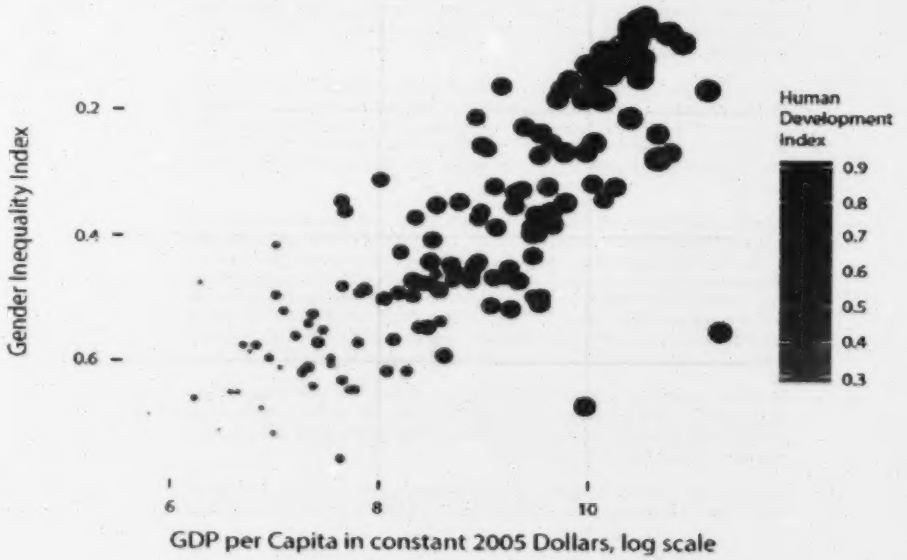
Considerable progress has been made in bringing about greater gender equality in access to health and education. This momentum must be maintained by making sure that targets in these areas are broken down by gender. Much less progress has been made in narrowing social, economic and political gaps, so our focus is on these two issues.

Half of the women in the labor force are in vulnerable employment, with no job security and no protection against economic shocks. Women are far more likely than men to be in vulnerable employment in many places, with rates from 32 per cent to 85 per cent in different regions, versus 55 per cent to 70 per cent for men.[11] All too often, they receive less pay than their male counterparts for the same work.

We must work to fulfill the promise of women's equal access to, and full participation in, decision-making, and end discrimination on every front. This must happen in governments, companies and in civil society. In countries where women's interests are strongly represented, laws have been passed to secure land rights, tackle violence against women and improve health care and employment.[12] Yet women currently occupy less than 20 percent of parliamentary seats worldwide.[13]

The message is simple. Women who are safe, healthy, educated, and fully empowered to realize their potential transform their families, their communities, their economies and their societies. We must create the conditions so they can do so.

Higher Gender Equality Associated with Higher Income [14]



10. Hausmann,R, L.Tyson,Y.Bekhouche & S.Zahidi (2012) *The Global Gender Gap Report 2012*. World Economic Forum: Geneva.
11. ILO, 2012. "Global Employment Trends: Preventing a deeper jobs crisis." From: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_171571.pdf,p 11
12. UNWOMEN, 2012. "In pursuit of Justice" From: http://progress.unwomen.org/pdfs/EN-Report-Progress.pdf
13. UNWOMEN, 2012. "In pursuit of Justice" From: http://progress.unwomen.org/pdfs/EN-Report-Progress.pdf
14. UNDP Human Development Report: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/explorer/

GOAL 3

PROVIDE QUALITY EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING

a) Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education

b) Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards

c) Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes to x%

d) Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x%

Education is a fundamental right. It is one of the most basic ways people can achieve well-being. It lifts lifetime earnings as well as how much a person can engage with and contribute to society. Quality education positively effects health, and lowers family size and fertility rates. Availability of workers with the right skills is one of the key determinants of success for any business—and of capable and professional public bureaucracies and services. Investing in education brings individuals and societies enormous benefits, socially, environmentally and economically. But to realize these benefits, children and adolescents must have access to education and learn from it.[15]

Across the world, investment in education clearly benefits individuals and societies. A study of 98 countries found that each additional year of education results in, on average, a 10 per cent increase in lifetime earnings – a huge impact on an individual's opportunities and livelihood. In countries emerging from conflict, giving children who couldn't attend school a second chance is one way to rebuild individual capabilities and move into national recovery.[16]

However, globally, there is an education, learning and skills crisis. Some 60 million primary school-age children and 71 million adolescents do not attend school. Even in countries where overall enrolment is high, significant numbers of students leave school early. On average, 14 per cent of young people in the European Union reach no further than lower secondary education.[17] Among the world's 650 million children of primary school age, 130 million are not learning the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic.[18] A recent study of 28 countries found that more than one out of every three students (23 million primary school children) could not read or do basic maths after multiple years of schooling.[19]

We believe it important to target learning outcomes, to make sure every child performs up to a global minimum standard upon completing primary education. To do this, many countries have found that pre-primary education, getting children ready to learn, is also needed, so we have added a target on that.[20]

All around the world, we are nearing universal primary school enrolment, although 28 million children in countries emerging from conflict are still not in school. In more than

15. *Brookings Institution (2013) Toward Universal Learning:* What Every Child Should Learn.
16. Psacharopoulos, G., Patrinos, H. Returns to Investment in Education: A Further Update. Education Economics 12(2), 2004
17. *EFA Global Monitoring Report (2012). Youth and skills: Putting education to work. (Page 21).*
18. *EFA Global Monitoring Report (2012). Youth and skills: Putting education to work. (Page 7).*
19. *Africa Learning Barometer*
http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2013/01/16-africa-learning-watkins.
20. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (2010). *Head Start Impact Study. Final Report.* Washington, DC.
esco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/efareport/reports/2012-skills/

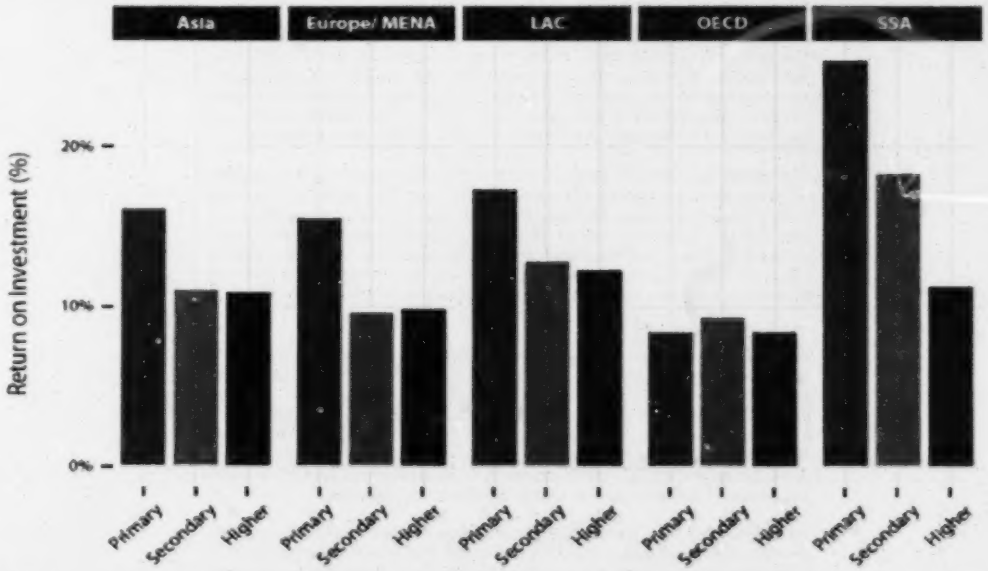
20 countries, at least one in five children has never even been to school.[21] There, the unfinished business of MDG 2, universal primary education, continues to be a priority. We need to ensure all children, regardless of circumstance, are able to enroll and complete a full course of primary and lower secondary education and, in most cases, meet minimum learning standards.

Of course, education is about far more than basic literacy and numeracy. While the targets are about access to school and learning, education's aims are wider. As set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, education enables children to realize their talents and full potential, earn respect for human rights and prepares them for their role as adults.[22] Education should also encourage creative thinking, teamwork and problem solving. It can also lead people to learn to appreciate natural resources, become aware of the importance of sustainable consumption and production and climate change, and gain an understanding of sexual and reproductive health. Education supplies young people with skills for life, work and earning a livelihood.

Teachers are often early mentors who inspire children to advance. The quality of education in all countries depends on having a sufficient number of motived teachers, well trained and possessing strong subject-area knowledge. Equity must be a core principle of education. Educational disparities persist among and within countries. In many countries where average enrolment rates have risen, the gaps between, for example, rural girls from a minority community and urban boys from the majority group are vast. Some countries have made significant gains in the last decade in reducing disparities based on disability, ethnicity, language, being a religious minority and being displaced.

As children move on to higher levels of education the education gap still remains enormous. Many children who finish primary school do not go on to secondary school. They should, and we have included a target to reflect this.

Education Benefits Individuals and Societies[23]



Skills learned in school must also help young people to get a job. Some are non-cognitive skills—teamwork, leadership, problem solving. Others come from technical and vocational training. Wherever it takes place, these skills are important components of inclusive and equitable growth. They are needed to build capacity and professionalism in governments and business, especially in fragile states.

The barriers to education, and the most effective solutions, will vary by country. But the commitment to learning must be constant and unwavering

21. Education for All Global Monitoring Report. The hidden crisis: Armed Conflict and Education, 2011. http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/efareport/reports/2011-conflict/
22. *UN General Assembly, Convention on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1989, United Nations*
23. Psacharopoulos and Patrinos (2002)

GOAL 4 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES

a) End preventable infant and under-5 deaths

b) Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated

c) Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000

d) Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights

e) Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases

Health enables people to reach their potential. Healthy children learn better. They become healthy adults. Healthy adults work longer and more regularly, earning higher and more regular wages. Though we focus on health outcomes in this goal, to achieve those outcomes requires universal access to basic healthcare.

We must start with a basic commitment to ensure equity in all the interconnected areas that contribute to health (social, economic and environmental). But in addition, we must make steady progress in ensuring Universal Health Coverage and access to quality essential health services. That means reaching more people, broadening the range of integrated, essential services available to every person, and ensuring that services are affordable for all. Countries at all income levels have work to do to reach this ideal.

The Panel chose to focus on health outcomes in this goal, recognizing that to achieve those outcomes requires universal access to basic healthcare. Health outcomes are often determined by social, economic and environmental factors. Discrimination can create barriers to health services for vulnerable groups and lack of protection leaves many individual and families exposed to sudden illness and the catastrophic financial effects this can bring. Investing more in health, especially in health promotion and disease prevention, like vaccinations, is a smart strategy to empower people and build stronger societies and economies.

Almost 7 million children die before their fifth birthday, every single year.[24] For the most part, these deaths are easily preventable. We know that the solutions are simple and affordable: having skilled birth attendants present; keeping babies warm and getting them safe water, nutritious food, proper sanitation, and basic vaccinations.[25] Many children who die before they reach their fifth birthdays are born to mothers living in poverty, or in rural communities, or who are still in adolescence[26] or otherwise vulnerable. By ending preventable child deaths, we are aiming for an upper threshold of 20 deaths per 1000 live births in all income quintiles of the population.[27]

Women continue to die unnecessarily in childbirth. The World Health Organization estimates that every minute and a half, a woman dies from complications of pregnancy or childbirth. Women living in poverty, in rural areas, and adolescents are especially at risk.[28] Timely access to well-equipped facilities and skilled birth attendants will

24. WHO (2012). *Fact sheet No. 290*. http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs290/en/
25. UNICEF/WHO (2012). *Global Immunization Data*. http://www.who.int/immunization_monitoring/Global_Immunization_Data.pdf
26. WHO (2012). *Adolescent pregnancy. Fact sheet N°364*. http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs364/en/
27. Child Survival Call to Action, http://apromiserenewed.org/files/APR_Progress_Report_2012_final_web3.pdf
28. WHO (2013): http://www.who.int/features/qa/12/en/

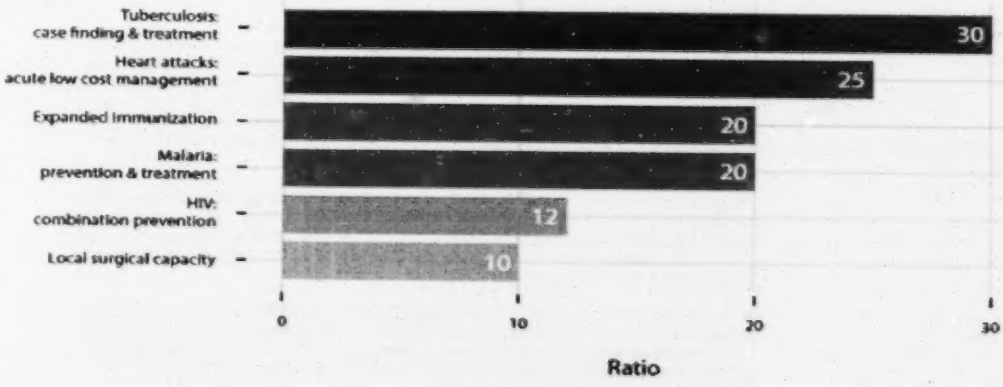
drastically reduce this risk. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) is an essential component of a healthy society. There are still 222 million women in the world who want to prevent pregnancy but are not using effective, modern methods of contraception. This results in 80 million unplanned pregnancies, 30 million unplanned births and 20 million unsafe abortions every year. About 340 million people a year are infected by sexually-transmitted disease.[29] Every $1 spent on modern contraception would save $1.40 in maternal and newborn health care.[30] But access to SRHR, especially by adolescents, is low. The quality of such services is generally poor. The public health case is clear – ensuring these rights benefits not only individuals, but broader communities.

In high-income countries, rising health costs are a major threat to fiscal stability and long-term economic growth. Obesity is a growing problem. When people live longer, they face increased rates of cancer, heart disease, arthritis, diabetes and other chronic illness. On average, people lose 10 years of their lives to illness, mostly to non-communicable diseases.[31] These should be addressed, but the priorities will vary by country.

The benefits of investing in health are immediate and obvious, both for specific interventions and for strengthening health systems more broadly. Immunizations save 2 to 3 million lives each year.[32] Bednets are a well-known and affordable way to ward off malaria. Education that leads people to understand and use quality health services is a useful complement.

The table below shows how the benefits of investing in health outweigh the costs.[33] Every $1 spent generates up to $30 through improved health and increased productivity.

Health Solutions are Affordable and Available



Affordable solutions are within reach. Modern medicine and improved treatment can help, as can a range of other factors, such as cleaner air, more nutritious food and other parts of the interconnected post-2015 agenda. Ensuring healthy lives will be an ongoing process in all countries and communities.

29. Glasier, A. et al. (2006). *Sexual and reproductive health: a matter of life and death.* The Lancet Vol. 368: 1595 - 160727. Singh, S., Darroch, J. (2012). Adding it up: Costs and benefits of contraceptive services.Estimates for 2012. Guttmacher Institute: p.16
30. Singh, S., Darroch, J. (2012). *Adding it up: Costs and benefits of contraceptive services.Estimates for 2012.* Guttmacher Institute: p.16
31. Salomon et al. (2012). *Healthy life expectancy for 187 countries, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden Disease Study 2010.* The Lancet Vol. 380: 2144–2162
32. UNICEF/WHO (2012). *Global Immunization Data.* http://www.who.int/immunization_monitoring/Global_Immunization_Data.pdf
33. Jamison, D., Jha, P., Bloom, D. (2008). *The Challenge of Diseases.* Copenhagen Consensus 2008 Challenge Paper

GOAL 5

ENSURE FOOD SECURITY AND GOOD NUTRITION

a) End hunger and protect the right of everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food

b) Reduce by x% stunting, wasting by y% and anemia by z% for all children under 5

c) Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields and access to irrigation.

d) Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean, and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels

e) Reduce postharvest loss and food waste by x%

Food is essential to all living beings. Producing it takes energy, land, technology and water. Food security is not just about getting everyone enough nutritious food.It is also about access, ending waste, moving toward sustainable, efficient production and consumption. The world will need about 50 percent more food by 2030[34]; to produce enough food sustainably is a global challenge. Irrigation and other investments in agriculture and rural development can help millions of smallholder farmers earn a better living, provide enough nutritious food for growing populations, and build pathways to sustainable future growth.

Today, 870 million people in the world do not have enough to eat.[35] Undernourished women give birth to underweight babies, who are less likely to live to their fifth birthday and more likely to develop chronic diseases and other limitations. The first 1,000 days of a child's life are crucial to giving a child a fair chance; 165 million children are 'stunted' or smaller than they should be for their age; others are 'wasted' and anaemic. Inadequate nutrition prevents their brains from developing fully and, ultimately, limits their ability to make a living. [36]

Poverty is the main cause of hunger – most people are hungry or undernourished because they cannot afford sufficient nutritious food, not because of supply failures. Recent increases in food price volatility have shown how sharp rises in the price of food can worsen poverty. Producing more food will be essential. But it will not alone ensure food security and good nutrition.

In developed countries, the lack of a nutritious diet in childhood increases the risk of obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. In all countries, adequate nutrition in childhood improves learning as well as lifelong physical, emotional and cognitive development. It lifts the individual's potential, and the country's.

Childhood nutrition programs have proven successful. Reducing malnutrition, especially among the youngest children, is one of the most cost-effective of all development interventions. Every $1 spent to reduce stunting can yield up to $44.50 through increased future earnings.[37]

Moving to large-scale sustainable agriculture, while increasing the volume of food produced, is the great challenge we face. It can be done, but this will require a dramatic shift. Agriculture has for many years suffered from neglect. Too few policies are in place to improve rural livelihoods. Too little investment has been made in research. This is true even as the goods and services produced in rural areas are in high demand—food as well as biofuels, eco-system services and carbon sequestration, to name a few.

34. http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/who-will-feed-the-world-rr-260411-en.pdf
35. FAO (2012). *The state of food insecurity in the World*
36. UNICEF / WHO (2012). *Information sheet.* http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/ime_infosheet.pdf
37. Hoddinott, J. et al. (2012). *Hunger and malnutrition.* Copenhagen Consensus 2012 Challenge Paper

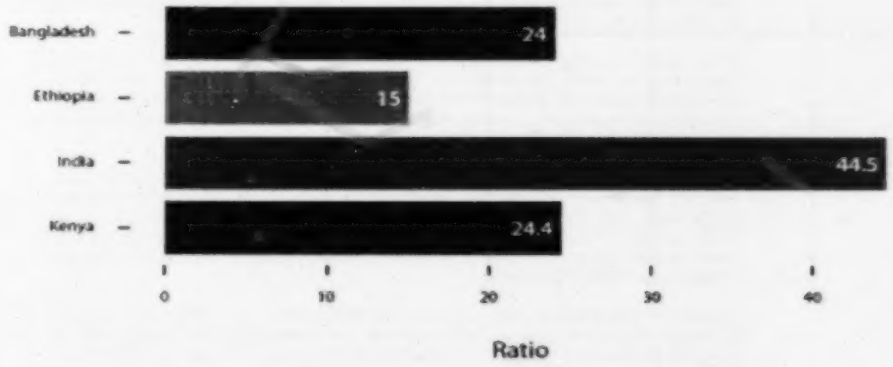
In many places, food production tripled in the 20th century, thanks in part to high-yield crop varieties. But in many places, soils have eroded and been depleted of nutrients, holding back food production, despite incredible potential.[38] Improved land management, fertilizers, more efficient irrigation systems and crop diversification can reverse land degradation.

Specific investments, interventions and policies can deliver results. Agricultural investments reduce poverty more than investments in any other sector. In developed countries, agricultural research provides returns of 20 to 80 per cent – a great investment in any economy.[39] Greater yields, sustainable agricultural intensification and less postharvest loss can help smallholder farmers produce enough to feed their families and earn a living. At the same time, less food waste in developed countries can help reduce demand for food. With these changes towards sustainable agricultural consumption and production, we can continue to feed this generation and the 8 billion people on the planet in 2030.

We cannot forget the world's oceans. Poor management of the oceans can have particularly adverse impacts for Small Island Developing States. Reducing wastewater in coastal areas, as outlined the illustrative goal on water and sanitation, will help. But overfishing is another problem, reducing an important source of protein for billions of people. Three-quarters of the world's fish stocks are being harvested faster than they can reproduce and 8-25 per cent of global catch is discarded. This degradation and waste creates a cycle which depletes necessary fish stocks to unsustainable levels. It also harms the ocean's biosystems. We can and must correct this misuse; properly managing fish stocks gives fish enough time to reproduce and ensure sustainable fisheries. Currently, 30 per cent of fish that are harvested are overfished, while 12.7 per cent have greater capacity and could be fished more before reaching their natural limit.[40]

Sustainable food production will also require infrastructure and access to markets and financing, agricultural extension services to spread the benefits of technology and innovation, more predictable global markets and enhanced tenure security. Together, they can overcome the constraints that limit agricultural productivity.

Benefit-Cost Ratios of Investments Reducing Stunting



38. Sanchez, Pedro. Tripling crop yields in tropical Africa. *Nature Geoscience* 3, 299 - 300 (2010).
39. Alston, J. (2010). *The benefits from agricultural research and development, innovation and productivity growth.* OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers. No. 31. OECD Publishing
40. FAO: The State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2012

GOAL 6

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION

a) Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home and in schools, health centers and refugee camps

b) End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%

c) Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%

d) Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge

Access to water is a basic human right. Safe drinking water is something everyone in the world needs. Between 1990 and 2010, more than 2 billion people gained access to basic drinking water, but 780 million people still remain without.[41] Around two billion people lack access to continuous, safe water.[42] Improving access – as well as quality – is becoming more urgent as the world faces increasing water scarcity. By 2025, 1.8 billion people will live in places classified as water scarce.[43] People living in poverty are likely to be most at risk.

Even those who currently have access to basic drinking water do not have a guarantee of continued access. Agriculture draws 70 per cent of all freshwater for irrigation and may need even more as the demand for intensive food production rises. Already, rising demand from farms is causing water tables to fall in some areas and, at the same time, industry and energy are demanding more water as economies grow.

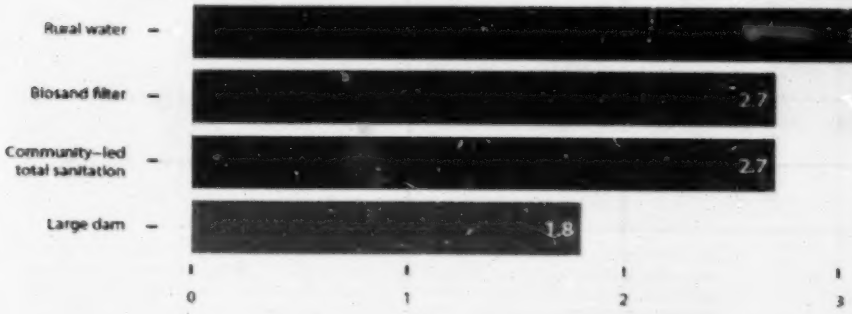
Better water resource management can ensure there will be enough water to meet competing demands. Distribution of water among industry, energy, agriculture, cities and households should be managed fairly and efficiently, with attention to protecting the quality of drinking water. To accomplish this, we need to establish good management practices, responsible regulation and proper pricing.

The MDG targets have focused on improving the sources of water collection and reducing the amount of time it takes, especially for women, to collect water for basic family needs. We must now act to ensure universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centres and refugee camps. This is a global minimum standard that should be applied to everyone—regardless of income quintile, gender, location, age or other grouping.

Investing in safe drinking water complements investments in sanitation and hygiene. Water, sanitation and hygiene work together to make people healthier, and to reduce the grief, and time and money spent, when family members fall ill and need to be cared for. There is some evidence that private and adequate sanitation in schools allows menstruating girls to continue to attend school and learn, and reduces the likelihood that any child will get sick and have to leave school. Agriculture and tourism also benefit when the physical environment is cleaner and more hygienic. On average, the benefits of investing in water management, sanitation, and hygiene range from $2 to $3 per dollar invested.[44]

41. UNICEF/ WHO (2012). *Progress on drinking water and sanitation.* 2012 update.
42. UNICEF/ WHO (2012). *Progress on drinking water and sanitation.* 2012 update.
43. UNDESA (2013). *International decade for action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015.* http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/scarcity.shtml
44. Whittington, D. et al. (2009). The Challenge of Improving Water and Sanitation Services in Less Developed Countries. Foundations and Trends in Microeconomics. Vol. 4, Nos. 6–7. pp 469–609.http://ictph.org.in/downloads/professor-whittington/Whittington-et-al-Foundations-and-Trends-2009.pdf

Benefit-Cost Ratios of ICT Interventions



The MDG target on increasing access to sanitation is the one we are farthest from reaching. Around 1.1 billion people still defecate in the open and another 1.4 billion have no toilets, septic tanks, piped sewer systems or other means of improved sanitation.[45] Such poor sanitation contributes to widespread chronic diarrhea in many lower-income areas. Each year, 760,000 children under 5 die because of diarrhea.[46] Those who survive diarrhea often don't absorb enough essential nutrients, hindering their physical and mental development.

Building sanitation infrastructure and public services that work for everyone, including those living in poverty, and keeping human waste out of the environment, is a major challenge. Billions of people in cities capture and store waste, but have nowhere to dispose of it once their latrines or septic tanks fill. Innovations in toilet design, emptying pits, treating sludge and reusing waste can help local governments meet the enormous challenge of providing quality public sanitation services – particularly in densely populated urban areas.

While we aspire to a global goal to have sanitation in the home for everyone by 2030, we do not believe this would be attainable. So our target is more modest, but we hope still achievable.

As cities grow and people consume more, solid waste management is a growing problem. Wastewater pollutes not only the natural environment, but also the immediate living environment, and has an enormous detrimental impact on the spread of disease. Establishing or strengthening policies – at national, subnational and local levels – to recycle or treat wastewater collection, treatment and discharge can protect people from contaminants and natural ecosystems from harmful pollution.

45. UNICEF/WHO (2012). *Progress on drinking water and sanitation. 2012 update.*
46. WHO (2013): http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs330/en/

GOAL 7 SECURE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

a) Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

b) Ensure universal access to modern energy services

c) Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport

d) Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption

The stark contradictions of our modern global economy are evident in the energy sector. We need reliable energy to reduce poverty and sustain prosperity, but must increasingly get it from renewable sources to limit the impact on the environment. Globally, 1.3 billion people do not have access to electricity.[47] 2.6 billion people still burn wood, dung, coal and other traditional fuels inside their homes, resulting in 1.5 million deaths per year.[48] At the same time, extensive energy use, especially in high-income countries, creates pollution, emits greenhouse gases and depletes non-renewable fossil fuels. The scarcity of energy resources will grow ever greater. Between now and 2030, high-income economies will continue to consume large amounts. They will be increasingly joined by countries which are growing rapidly and consuming more. And by 2030, when the planet reaches around 8 billion people, there will be 2 billion more people using more energy. All this energy use will create enormous strains on the planet.

Governments naturally seek growth, prosperity and well-being for their people. In seeking sustainable energy for all, we must ensure that countries can continue to grow, but use all the tools at our disposal to promote less carbon-intensive growth.

As high-income countries replace outdated infrastructure and technologies, they can and should transition to less energy-intensive pathways.

These challenges are enormous. But so are the opportunities. Done right, growth does not have to bring huge increases in carbon emissions. Investments in efficient energy usage, renewable energy sources, reducing waste and less carbon-intensive technologies can have financial benefits as well as environmental ones. Tools are already available. We can reach large-scale, transformative solutions worldwide with more investment, collaboration, implementation and political will.

There is considerable momentum already. The Sustainable Energy for All initiative (SE4ALL) has signed up over 50 countries, mobilized $50 billion from the private sector and investors and formed new public-private partnerships in transport, energy efficiency, solar cooking and finance.[49] The G20 committed to phasing out inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, while providing targeted support for the poorest. This means that governments can have life-line energy pricing for poor consumers—they are not the ones who are wasting consumption. It also means that large energy consumers should pay full price—including for the damages caused to health by pollution and the taxes that should be paid on energy.

We can build on and consolidate this momentum by explicitly drawing on SE4ALL and G20 targets and focusing on access, efficiency, renewable energy and reducing the waste of fossil-fuel subsidies. Up-front investment in new technologies – from simple solar LED lights to advanced hydropower – can save lives, reduce expenses and foster growth. In

47. http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTENERGY2/0,,contentMDK:22855502~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:4114200,00.html
48. World Health Organization, *Fuel For Life: Household Energy and Health*, http://www.who.int/indoorair/publications/fuelforlife.pdf
49. United Nations (2013), *Sustainable Energy for All Commitments - Highlights for Rio +20*. http://www.sustainableenergyforall.org/actions-commitments/high-impact-opportunities/item/109-rio-plus-20

making this transition to sustainable energy, we must pay particular attention to the poor and vulnerable. Subsidies are one way that countries help people in need get affordable energy, so phasing out inefficient subsidies should not exclude targeted support for the poorest.

Providing people with access to modern and reliable energy to cook and light their homes has enormous social, economic and environmental benefits. The use of traditional fuels indoors is toxic, causing illness and death. A lack of light prevents children from studying and learning and women can spend too much time gathering wood for fires. Just one kilogram of 'carbon black' particles produced by kerosene lamps contribute as much warming to the atmosphere in two weeks as 700 kilograms of carbon dioxide circulating in the atmosphere for 100 years.[50]

The solutions are available and affordable – all we must do is act.

Rising energy use need not parallel faster growth – as the figure shows. Between 1990 and 2006, increased energy efficiency in manufacturing by 16 member countries of the International Energy Agency resulted in 14-15 per cent reduction of energy use per unit of output and reduced CO2 emissions, saving at least $180 billion.[51]

But we must pick up the pace. Globally, we must double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry and transport and double the share of renewables in the energy supply.[52]

Although new infrastructure requires an up-front investment, the long-term financial, not to mention environmental and social, payoffs are substantial. Adopting cost-effective standards for a wider range of technologies could, by 2030, reduce global projected electricity consumption by buildings and industry by 14 per cent, avoiding roughly 1,300 mid-size power plants.[53]

It is crucial that technologies and innovations be widely shared. Low- and middle-income countries have the chance to leapfrog the old model of development and choose more sustainable growth. But they face two significant constraints: technology and finance. Cleaner and more efficient technologies are often patented by private corporations. Finance is also a problem: the benefits of more efficient technologies come from future savings, while the costs are concentrated at the beginning. If developed countries take the lead in applying these technologies, costs will fall and the technologies will become more accessible to developing countries.

To overcome these constraints, governments can use a mix of taxes, subsidies, regulations and partnerships to encourage clean-energy innovation. Partnering countries can use open-innovation forums to accelerate the development of clean-energy technologies and rapidly bring them to scale. These open-source forums should be linked to real public-works projects that can offer financing, and the chance for rapid adoption and broad deployment.

We must also reduce waste by ensuring proper pricing. About 1.9 trillion dollars, or 2.5% of the world's total GDP, is spent every year to subsidize fossil fuel industries and protect low prices.[54] If subsidies are reduced, these revenues could be redirected to other pressing priorities. Elimination could reduce as much as 10 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.[55]

50. UC Berkeley and the University of Illinois at Urbana published by the Journal of Environmental Science & Technology. http://news.illinois.edu/news/12/1210kerosene_TamiBond.html47. http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/Indicators_2008-1.pdf

51. http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/Indicators_2008-1.pdf

52. This implies a 2.4% annual efficiency gain by 2030 compared to 1.2% from 1970 to 2008, according to the Global Energy Assessment (GEA) from the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis.

53. United Nations (2012). *Sustainable Energy For All: A Framework for Action*
http://www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/sustainableenergyforall/shared/Documents/SE%20for%20All%20-%20Framework%20for%20Action%20FINAL.pdf

54. International Monetary Fund, Energy Subsidy Reform: Lessons and Implications (Washington: IMF, 2013) http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2013/012813.pdf
http://rff.org/RFF/Documents/RFF-IB-09-10.pdf.

55. Allaire, M and Brown (2009), S: Eliminating Subsidies For Fossil Fuel Production: Implications for U.S. Oil and Natural Gas Markets: Washington DC: Resources for the Future.
http://rff.org/RFF/Documents/RFF-IB-09-10.pdf.

GOAL 8

CREATE JOBS, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS, AND EQUITABLE GROWTH

a) Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by x

b) Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x%

c) Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT

d) Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship

Countries at different stages of development all need to undertake profound socio-economic transformations to end extreme poverty, improve livelihoods, sustain prosperity, promote social inclusion and ensure environmental sustainability. The Panel's discussions on "economic transformation" identified key aspects of a transformative agenda: the necessity to pursue inclusive growth; to promote economic diversification and higher value added; and to put in place a stable, enabling environment for the private sector to flourish. Changing consumption and production patterns to protect our ecosystems and societies, and putting in place good governance and effective institutions are also important for the growth agenda, but discussed under other goals.

There is no quick, easy way to create jobs for all. If there were, every politician in every country would already be doing it. Every country struggles with this challenge. Globally, the number of unemployed people has risen by about 28 million since the onset of the financial crisis in 2008, with another 39 million who have likely given up in frustration. Rising unemployment hits young people especially hard. More and more young people are not in employment, education or training, with long-lasting effects on their ability to lead a fulfilling and productive life.

We have separate targets for jobs and livelihoods, and for jobs for young people to give specific emphasis to the latter. These targets should be broken down by income quintile, gender, location and other groups. Through these targets, we want societies to focus on how well the economy is performing, through a measure that goes beyond GDP or its growth. Indicators for the jobs target could include the share of paid employment by sector (services, manufacturing, agriculture); and the share of informal and formal employment.

Between 2015 and 2030, 470 million more people will enter the global labor force, mostly in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.[56] This is potentially a huge boon that could sustain growth that is already happening. Over the past decade, 6 of the 10 fastest growing economies in the world were in Africa. As more young people enter the work force and birth rates decline, Africa is set to experience the same kind of 'demographic dividend' that boosted growth in Asia over the last three decades. But young people in Africa, and around the world, will need jobs — jobs with security and fair pay — so they can build their lives and prepare for the future.

The ILO's concept of "decent work" recognizes and respects the rights of workers, ensures adequate social protection and social dialogue, and sets a high standard toward which every country should strive. However, it has become clear that there can be middle ground for some developing countries, where "good jobs" – those which are secure and fairly paid – are a significant step towards inclusive and sustainable economic

56. Lam,D & M.Leibbrandt (2013) Global Demographic Trends: Key Issues and Concerns. Input Paper to HLP Panel. Processed.

development. The conditions of labour markets across countries differs so much. There is no 'one size fits all' approach – good jobs and decent jobs will both be needed in the next development agenda.

Sustained, broad-based, equitable growth requires more than raising GDP. It takes deliberate action. Businesses need reliable, adequate infrastructure. That means roads, power, transport, irrigation and telecommunications. It means customs, government inspections, police and courts that function smoothly, and cross border arrangements that facilitate the movements of goods to new markets. Business also adds the most lasting value when it embraces a responsible corporate business code with clear norms for transparency and accountability. People and businesses need the security and stability of a predictable environment to make good economic decisions. The prospects for diversification and moving towards higher value added—needed in some countries to go beyond reliance on commodity exports—can be measured by the number of new start-ups that occur each year and the value added from new products. As countries become richer and their economies get more sophisticated, they usually produce a larger array of goods and services.

There are some essential elements we know work across countries and regions. Jobs and opportunities expand when the market economy expands and people find their own ways to participate. Every economy needs dynamism to grow and adapt to consumer demand. This means enabling new businesses to start up and creating the conditions for them to develop and market new products, to innovate and respond to emerging opportunities. In some economies this is about moving from primary extractive industries to value added products and more diverse manufacturing and services. In others it might be about specialization. Financial services are critical to the growth of business, but also raise the income of individuals. When people have the means to save and invest or get insurance, they can raise their incomes by at least 20 per cent. We know this works. Farmers in Ghana, for example, put more money into their agricultural activities after getting access to weather insurance, leading to increased production and income.[57] We need to ensure that more people have access to financial services, to make the most of their own resources.

Policies and institutions can help ensure that governments establish promising conditions for job creation. Clear and stable rules, such as uncomplicated ways of starting a business, and fair and stable rules on taxes and regulations, encourage businesses to hire and keep workers. Flexibly regulated labor markets and low-cost, efficient access to domestic and external markets help the private sector thrive. Businesses and individuals alike benefit from training and research programs that help adapt new, breakthrough technologies to local conditions and foster a culture of entrepreneurship.

57. Karlan et al (October 2012) Agricultural Decisions After Relaxing Credit and Risk Constraints. Yale University.

GOAL 9

MANAGE NATURAL RESOURCE ASSETS SUSTAINABLY

a) Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies

b) Increase consideration of sustainability in x% of government procurements

c) Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

d) Reduce deforestation by x% and increase reforestation by y%

e) Improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion by x tonnes and combat desertification

Protecting and preserving the earth's resources is not only the right thing to do, it is fundamental to human life and well-being. Integrating environmental, social and economic concerns is crucial to meeting the ambition of a 2030 which is more equal, more just, more prosperous, more green and more peaceful. People living in poverty suffer first and worst from environmental disasters like droughts, floods and harvest failures, yet every person on earth suffers without clean air, soil and water. If we don't tackle the environmental challenges confronting the world, we can make gains towards eradicating poverty, but those gains may not last.

Today, natural resources are often used as if they have no economic value, as if they do not need to be managed for the benefit of future generations as well as our own. But natural resources are scarce, and damage to them can be irreversible. Once they are gone, they are gone for good.

Because we 'treasure what we measure', an important part of properly valuing the earth's natural abundance is to incorporate it into accounting systems. Our current systems of accounting fail to integrate the enormous impact of environmental concerns; they become 'externalities', effects which matter and have real social and economic consequences, but which are not captured in calculations of profit, loss and growth.

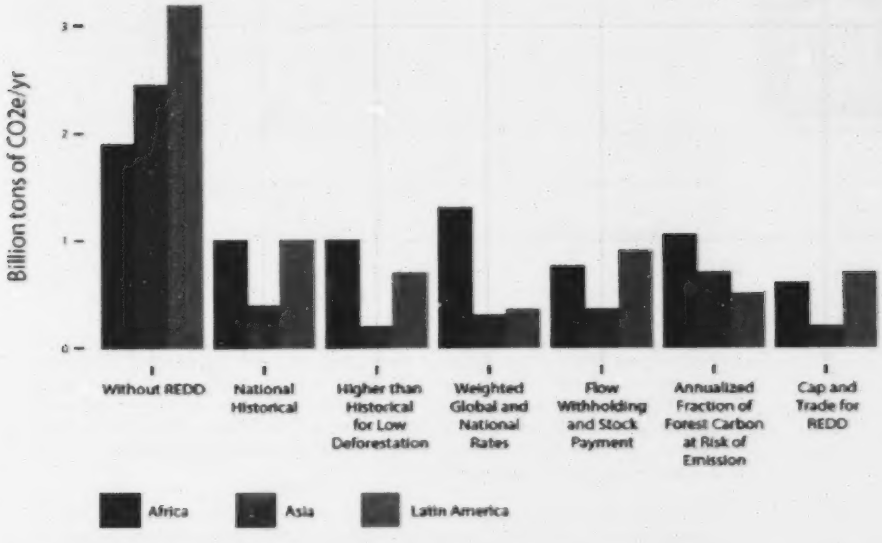
Countries' standard measure of progress is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or, for companies, profit. This leaves out the value of natural assets. It does not count the exploitation of natural resources or the creation of pollution, though they clearly effect growth and well-being. Some work is already being done to make sure governments and companies do begin to account for this: the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services and corporate sustainability accounting have been piloted and should be rolled out by 2030. More rapid and concerted movement in this direction is encouraged.

Value for money assessments in public procurement can be a powerful tool for governments to demonstrate their commitment to sustainable development. This can enable governments to use their considerable purchasing power to significantly accelerate the market for sustainable practices.

Ecosystems include forests, wetlands and oceans. Globally, over a billion people living in rural areas depend on forest resources for survival and income.[58] Yet the world loses about 5.2 million hectares of forest per year to deforestation. Growing global demand for food, animal feed, fuel and fiber is driving deforestation. Many of these forests have been traditionally managed by indigenous peoples and local communities. When forests are cleared, people and communities lose a traditional source of their livelihoods while societies lose an important natural resource that could be managed for more sustainable economic development. The destruction of forests also accelerates climate change, which affects everyone.

58. Forest resources provide 30% or more of the cash and non-cash incomes of a significant number of households living in and near forests. Shepherd, G. 2012. IUCN; World Bank.

Emissions from deforestation



Maintaining forests with many different species and planting a wide range of food crops benefits people's livelihoods and food security.[59] Such measures would keep forests providing essential services, such as protecting the watershed, mitigating climate change, increasing local and regional resilience to a changing climate and hosting many species. With 60 per cent of the world's ecosystems degraded, tens of thousands of species have already been lost.

New partnerships are needed to halt the loss of forests, to capture the full value of forests to people and society, and to tackle the drivers of deforestation. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) is an emerging global effort to give developing countries economic incentives to conserve their forests and increase reforestation in the context of improving people's livelihoods and food security, taking into account the value of natural resources, and bio-diversity. These major efforts in low-carbon development and carbon sequestration need more financial support.

Every year, 12 million hectares of land become degraded—half the size of the United Kingdom—losing opportunities to grow 20 million tons of food. World leaders have already agreed to strive for a land degradation-neutral world and to monitor, globally, what is happening in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas. It is time to do this systematically in the new post-2015 framework.

59. Busch, Jonah, et. al. Environmental Research Letters, author calculations (October-December 2009). Available at http://iop-science.iop.org/1748-9326/4/4/044006/fulltext/

GOAL 10

ENSURE GOOD GOVERNANCE AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

a) Provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations

b) Ensure that people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information

c) Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels

d) Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data

e) Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, signed over 60 years ago, set out the fundamental freedoms and human rights that form the foundations of human development. It reiterated a simple and powerful truth – that every person is born free and equal in dignity and rights. This truth is at the very heart of a people-centered agenda, and reminds us how high we can reach, if we reaffirm the value of every person on this planet. It is through people that we can transform our societies and our economies and form a global partnership.

People the world over are calling for better governance. From their local authorities to parliamentarians to national governments to the multilateral system, people want ethical leadership. They want their universal human rights guaranteed and to be recognized in the eyes of the law. They want their voices to be heard and they want institutions that are transparent, responsive, capable and accountable. People everywhere want more of a say in how they are governed. Every person can actively participate in realizing the vision for 2030 to in bring about transformational change. Civil society should play a central, meaningful role but this requires space for people to participate in policy and decision-making. This means ensuring people's right to freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information.

Strengthening the capacity of parliaments and all elected representatives, and promoting a vibrant, diverse and independent media can further support governments to translate commitments into action.

The word "institutions" covers rules, laws and government entities, but also the informal rules of social interactions. Institutions enable people to work together, effectively and peacefully. Fair institutions ensure that all people have equal rights and a fair chance at improving their lives, that they have access to justice when they are wronged.

Government is responsible for maintaining many of society's central institutions. One of the most basic institutional responsibilities is providing legal identity. Every year, about 50 million births are not registered anywhere, so these children do not have a legal identity. That condemns them to anonymity, and often to being marginalized, because simple activities – from opening a bank account to attending a good school – often require a legal identity.

Openness and accountability helps institutions work properly – and ensures that those who hold power cannot use their position to favour themselves or their friends. Good governance and the fight against corruption are universal issues. Everywhere,

institutions could be more fair and accountable. The key is transparency. Transparency helps ensure that resources are not wasted, but are well managed and put to the best use.

Many central institutions are public. But not every one. The need for transparency extends to all institutions, government entities as well as businesses and civil-society organizations. To fulfill the aims of the post-2015 agenda requires transparency from all of them. When institutions openly share how much they spend, and what results they are achieving, we can measure progress towards each goal. Openness will make success much more likely.

Publishing accounts – including sustainability accounts – brings ownership and accountability to the entire post-2015 agenda. Sustainability encourages societies to measure more than money – and to account for the value of all of the other natural and societal resources that bring prolonged prosperity and well-being.

Accountability works best in an environment of participatory governance. The Millennium Declaration declared freedom one of six fundamental values, and stated that it is best ensured through participatory governance.

One target that would be useful is to decrease the extent of bribery and corruption in society. There are concerns with how reliably this is measured—but many indicators are imprecise and this should just lead to re-doubled efforts to improve the understanding of how pervasive this may be. When evidence is found of bribery or corruption, involving public officials or private individuals, they should be held to account. Zero tolerance.

GOAL 11 ENSURE STABLE AND PEACEFUL SOCIETIES

a) Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children

b) Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights

c) Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organized crime

d) Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary

Without peace, there can be no development. Without development, there can be no enduring peace. Peace and justice are prerequisites for progress. We must acknowledge a principal lesson of the MDGs: that peace and access to justice are not only fundamental human aspirations but cornerstones of sustainable development. Without peace, children cannot go to school or access health clinics. Adults cannot go to their workplaces, to markets or out to cultivate their fields. Conflict can unravel years, even decades, of social and economic progress in a brief span of time.

When it does, progress against poverty becomes daunting. By 2015, more than 50 per cent of the total population in extreme poverty will reside in places affected by conflict and chronic violence.[60] To end extreme poverty and empower families to pursue better lives requires peaceful and stable societies.

Children are particularly vulnerable in situations of conflict.[61] In at least 13 countries, parties continue to recruit children into armed forces and groups, to kill or maim children, commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against children, or engage in attacks on schools and/or hospitals. Recognising their particular vulnerability to violence, exploitation and abuse, the Panel proposes a target to eliminate all forms of violence against children.

The character of violence has shifted dramatically in the past few decades.[62] Contemporary conflict is characterized by the blurring of boundaries, the lack of clear front lines or battlefields, and the frequent targeting of civilian populations. Violence, drugs and arms spill rapidly across borders in our increasingly connected world. Stability has become a universal concern.

Physical insecurity, economic vulnerability and injustice provoke violence, and violence propels communities further into impoverishment. Powerful neighbours, or global forces beyond the control of any one government, can cause stresses. Stress alone, though, does not cause violence: the greatest danger arises when weak institutions are unable to absorb or mitigate such stress and social tensions. Safety and justice institutions are especially important for poor and marginalized communities. Security, along with justice, is consistently cited as an important priority by poor people in all countries.

In 2008, the International Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor estimated that as many as 4 billion people live outside the protection of the law.[63] But every country can work towards social justice, begin to fashion stronger institutions for

60. OECD, *Ensuring Fragile States are Not Left Behind, 2013 Factsheet on resource flows and trends*, (2013) http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/factsheet%202013%20resource%20flows%20final.pdf

61. Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict (A/66/782–S/2012/261, April 2012)

62. WDR 2011, p.2

63. Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor (2008), *Making the Law Work for Everyone*. Volume I in the Report of the Commission. United Nations: New York.61. WDR (2011), pp218-220.

conflict resolution and mediation. Many countries have successfully made the transition from endemic violence to successful development, and we can learn important lessons from their powerful example.

It is crucial that we ensure basic safety and justice for all, regardless of a person's economic or social status or political affiliation. To achieve peace, leaders must tackle the problems that matter most to people: they must prosecute corruption and unlawful violence, especially against minorities and vulnerable groups. They must enhance accountability. They must prove that the state can deliver basic services and rights, such as access to safety and justice, safe drinking water and health services, without discrimination.

Progress against violence and instability will require local, national, regional and global cooperation. We must also offer sustained and predictable support. Too often, we wait until a crisis hits before providing the necessary commitments to bring safety and stability.

Assistance from the international community to places suffering from violence must plan longer-term, using a ten- to fifteen-year time horizon. This will allow enough time to make real gains and solidify those gains. And during that time, providing the basics, from safety to jobs, can improve social cohesion and stability. Good governance and effective institutions are crucial. Jobs and inclusive growth are linked to peace and stability and deter people from joining criminal networks or armed groups.

Steps to mitigate the harmful effects of external stressors such as volatile commodity prices, international corruption, organized crime and the illicit trade in persons, precious minerals and arms are sorely needed. Effectively implementing small arms control is especially important to these efforts. Because these threats cross borders, the responses must be regional and international. Some innovative cross-border and regional programs exist, and regional organizations are increasingly tackling these problems.[64]

To ensure that no one is left behind in the vision for 2030, we must work collectively to ensure the most fundamental condition for human survival, peace.

64. WDR (2011), pp218-220.

GOAL 12

CREATE A GLOBAL ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND CATALYZE LONG-TERM FINANCE

a) Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade-distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing country products

b) Implement reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long-term private foreign investment

c) Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements

d) Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries; other countries should move toward voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance

e) Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery by $x

f) Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation, and development data

An enabling global environment is a necessary condition for the post-2015 agenda to succeed, to set us on a course towards our vision of a 2030 which is more prosperous, more equitable, more peaceful and more just. An enabling environment makes concrete the spirit of a new global partnership, bringing cooperation to bear on pressing global challenges.

Creating a global trading system that actively encourages sustainable development is of paramount importance. Increasingly, countries are driving their own development, and this dynamism is driven by trade more than aid. Ensuring that the global trading system is open and fair creates the platform for countries to grow.

The WTO is the most effective tool to increase the development impact of trade, and a successful conclusion of the Doha round of trade talks is urgently needed to put the conditions in place for achieving the post-2015 agenda. Currently, goods and services produced by firms in least-developed countries (LDCs) face quotas and duties that limit their ability to cross borders and succeed in the global marketplace. Systems that provide market access for developing countries, including preference programmes and duty-free, quota-free market access, can assist LDCs. However, even when these fees and limits are reduced, other complications can arise, such as 'rules of origin', that can create unnecessary red tape and paperwork for LDCs. This curtails the participation of LDCs in global production chains, and reduces their competitiveness in the global marketplace. Some agricultural subsidies can distort trade and market access of developing country products.

A system that better facilitates the movement of people, goods and services would go a long way towards allowing more people and more countries to benefit fully from globalisation. Increased trade and access to markets brings more equitable growth and opportunity for all – the surest way to defeat poverty and deprivation.

Stability of the financial system is crucial to enable long-term growth and sustainable development. The severe downsides of an interconnected world were brought to life in the global financial crisis in 2008. Risky actions in one part of the world can wreak havoc on people across the globe – and can reverse gains in eradicating poverty. Commodities are especially volatile and we urge continued commitment to initiatives such as the Agricultural Market Information System, to enhance food market transparency and encourage coordination of policy action in response to market uncertainty.

Following the financial crisis, there is more concern that the international financial architecture must be reformed, and agreed regulatory reforms implemented consistently, to ensure global financial stability. Recommendations and actions are being implemented, both in major individual financial centres and internationally.

The proper place to forge an international agreement to tackle climate change is the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Panel wants to underline the importance of holding the increase in global average temperatures below 2 degrees Centigrade above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements. This is all the more important as, despite existing agreements, the world is missing the window to meet the promise made to limit global warming to a 2 degree rise over pre-industrial temperatures.

Without tackling climate change, we will not succeed in eradicating extreme poverty. Some of the concrete steps outlined in this report, on renewable energy, for example, are critical to limiting future warming and building resilience to respond to the changes that warming will bring.

The 2002 Monterrey Consensus was an historic agreement on development finance that guides policy today. Developed countries that have not done so agreed to make concrete efforts towards lifting their aid budgets towards the target of 0.7% of GNP. As part of that, they reaffirmed their commitments to offer assistance equal to 0.15 to 0.2% of GNP to least-developed countries. This is still the right thing to do. Official development assistance (ODA) that flows to developing countries is still a very important source of financing: 55 cents of every dollar of foreign capital that comes into low-income countries is ODA. Other countries should also move toward voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance.

Developed countries have to go beyond aid, however. There are signs that the money illegally taken out of sub-Saharan Africa and put in overseas tax havens and secrecy jurisdictions is greater than all the aid money that has been put in. Some of this is money-laundering of bribes and stolen funds, and some is to evade taxes. Much more can and should be done to stop this. It starts with transparency in all countries. Developed countries could be more actively seizing and returning assets that may have been stolen, acquired corruptly, or transferred abroad illegally from developing countries. The average OECD country is only "largely compliant" in 4 of 13 categories of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations when it comes to detecting and fighting illicit financial flows[65].

If the money is openly tracked, it is harder to steal. That is the motivation behind the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, a voluntary global standard that asks companies to disclose what they pay, and has governments disclose what they receive. Other countries could adopt EITI and follow the example of the United States and the EU in legally compelling oil, gas and mining companies to disclose financial information on every project.

Developed countries could also pay more attention to exchanging information with developing countries to combat tax evasion. Together, they can also crack down on tax avoidance by multinational companies through the abuse of transfer pricing to artificially shift their profits across international borders to low-tax havens. When developed countries detect economic crimes involving developing countries, they must work together to make prosecuting such crimes a priority.

Domestic revenues are the most important source for the funds needed to invest in sustainable development, relieve poverty and deliver public services. Only through sufficient domestic resource mobilization can countries ensure fiscal reliance and promote sustainable growth. Data is one of the keys to transparency, which is the cornerstone of accountability. Too often, development efforts have been hampered by a lack of the most basic data about the social and economic circumstances in which people live.

To understand whether we are achieving the goals, data on progress needs to be open, accessible, easy to understand and easy to use. As goals get more ambitious, the quality, frequency, disaggregation and availability of relevant statistics must be improved. To accomplish this requires a commitment to changing the way we collect and share data.

Systems are not in place today to generate good data. This is a special problem for poor countries, but even the most powerful and wealthy countries have only a limited understanding of, for example, how many patients in a given area are accessing healthcare services, and how and what happens when they do.

65. OECD, "Measuring OECD Responses to Illicit Financial Flows," Issue Paper for DAC Senior Level Meeting 2013, DCD/DAC(2013)13, 2013, p.4.

56 | ANNEX II: EVIDENCE OF IMPACT AND EXPLANATION OF ILLUSTRATIVE GOALS

The availability of information has improved during the implementation of the MDGs, but not rapidly enough to foster innovations and improvements the delivery of vital services. Learning from data – and adapting actions based on what we learn from it – is one of the best ways to ensure that goals are reached.

To be able to do this, we need to start now, well ahead of 2015. We need to build better data-collection systems, especially in developing countries. Without them, measuring the goals and targets set out here can become an undue and unfeasible burden. With them, a global goal framework is an effective way of uniting efforts across the globe. Building the statistical capacities of national, subnational and local systems is key to ensuring that policymakers have the information they need to make good policy. The UN Statistical Commission should play a key role.

Data are a true public good, and are underfunded, especially in low-income countries. That must change. Technical and financial support from high-income countries is sorely needed to fill this crucial gap.

The innovation, diffusion and transfer of technology is critical to realizing true transformation. Whether in information, transportation, communications or life-saving medicines, new technologies can help countries leapfrog to new levels of sustainable development. Some technologies exist which can help us reach our vision for 2030, and science is making ever greater progress in this direction, but some technologies have yet to be developed. Partnerships can help us develop the tools we need, and ensure that these innovations are more broadly shared.

At its heart, a global enabling environment must encourage substantial new flows for development, better integrate resources by engaging the talents of new partners from civil society and the private sectors, and use new approaches. This goal underpins the action and partnerships needed to fully achieve the ambitious aims of the post-2015 agenda.

ANNEX III: GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS: USING A COMMON TERMINOLOGY

In consultations for the report, we talked a lot about goals and targets and found that people use these words in quite different ways. Since the global community will continue with this discussion over the next year and a half, we hope that a clear understanding of and a commonly-shared terminology will make those discussions as productive as possible.

For the sake of clarity, we use definitions for goals, targets and indicators as shown in Table 1.

Term	How it is Used in this Report	Example from MDGs
Goal	Expresses an ambitious, but specific, commitment. Always starts with a verb/action.	Reduce child mortality
Targets	Quantified sub-components that will contribute in a major way to achievement of goal. Should be an outcome variable.	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
Indicators	Precise metric from identified databases to assess if target is being met (often multiple indicators are used).	Under-5 mortality rate Infant mortality rate Proportion of 1-year olds immunized against measles

A goal should be specific and relate to only one objective. By now, most of the proposals for post-2015 goals agree that they should be few in number in order to force choices and establish priorities. But there are different ways of doing this. In some proposals, each goal tackles several issues. For example, we have seen proposals to combine food and water into one goal, but these are distinct challenges, each with their own constituencies, resources, and issues. When they are combined into a single goal, it does not lead to more focus or prioritization; it just obscures the reality of needing to do two things.

It is important that goals be as specific as possible in laying out a single challenge and ambition.

We believe that the focus of goals should be on issues with the greatest impact on sustainable development, measured in terms of the number of people affected, the contribution to social inclusion, and the need to move towards sustainable consumption and production patterns. Ideally each goal has 'knock on' effects in other areas so that the set of goals, taken together, is truly transformative. So for example, quality education is important in itself, but it also has an enormous impact on growth and jobs, gender equality, and improved health outcomes.

Targets translate the ambition of goals into practical outcomes. They may be outcomes for people, like access to safe drinking water or justice, or outcomes for countries or communities, like reforestation or the registration of criminal complaints. Targets should always be measurable although some may require further technical work to develop reliable and rigorous indicators.

58 | ANNEX III: GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS: USING A COMMON TERMINOLOGY

The target specifies the level of ambition of each country, by determining the speed with which a country pursues a goal. That speed can be a function of many things: the priorities of the country, its initial starting point, the technical and organizational possibilities for improvement, and the level of resources and number of partners that can be brought to bear on the problem.

We believe that a process of allowing countries to set their own targets, in a highly visible way, will create a "race to the top", both internationally and within countries. Countries and sub-national regions should be applauded for setting ambitious targets and for promising to make large efforts. Likewise, if countries and sub-national regions are too conservative in their target setting, civil society and their peers can challenge them to move faster. Transparency and accountability are central to implementing a goals framework.

In some cases, there may be a case for having a global minimum standard for a target, where the international community commits itself to do everything possible to help a country reach a threshold level. That applies to the eradication of extreme poverty by 2030, for example. This could be extended in several other areas, including ending gender discrimination, education, health, food, water, energy, personal safety, and access to justice. Such minimum standards can be set where this is a universal right that every person on the planet should expect to realize by 2030.

The only global targets we kept were those that have already been set out as objectives by the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative; and those that are truly global problems for which only a global target would work, such as reform of the international financial and trade systems.

In the report, we often talk about "universal access" or "eradicating extreme poverty". These terms need to be interpreted in each country context. Social issues are not like diseases. It is possible to be clear about eradicating small-pox, but it may be harder to demonstrate that extreme poverty has been eradicated. Someone, somewhere, may be excluded or still living in poverty, even if the proper social safety nets are in place. The intention is that such exceptions should be very rare; specialists in each area should be called upon to define when the target can be said to be reached.

Targets should be easy to understand. This means one direction should be a clear 'better' outcome. For example, a reduction in child mortality is always a good thing; an increase in literacy rates is always a good thing. Some potential targets, however, are less clear-cut. Take rural jobs, for example, a target that was suggested at one point. It could be that more rural jobs are due to improved market access, infrastructure or participation in value chains; but it could just as easily be that there is an increase in rural jobs because there aren't enough jobs being created in cities and migrants are returning home. In the first case, more rural jobs are a sign of improvement. In the latter case, they are a signal of decline. Hence, the number of rural jobs is probably not a good candidate for a target. The interpretation of the direction of change depends too much on country context.

It is important to be clear that allowing countries to set the speed they want for each target is only one approach to the idea of national targets. The other suggestion considered by the Panel is to have a "menu", whereby a set of internationally agreed targets are established, and then countries can select the ones most applicable to their particular circumstances. For example, one country might choose to focus on obesity and another on non-communicable disease when thinking about their priorities for health.

In the terminology used in this report, national targets refer only to the national differences in the speed with which targets are to be achieved. As an example, every country should set a target to increase the number of good or decent jobs and livelihoods by x but every country could determine what x should be based upon the specific circumstances of that country or locality. Then these can be aggregated up so that you can compare achievements in job creation across countries and over time.

The indicator reflects the exact metric by which we will know if the target has been met. The Panel did not discuss specific indicators, but it does recommend that indicators be disaggregated to allow targets to be measured in various dimensions, by gender, geography, age, and ethnicity, for example.

Averages conceal more than they reveal. The more disaggregated the indicator, the easier it is to identify trends and anomalies. If a target is universal, like access to basic drinking water at home, it is not enough just to measure the average trend and expect that will continue. For example, the national average trend on basic drinking water may be very good if a major urban project is being implemented, but rural homes may be left out completely. Universal access requires sufficient disaggregation of the indicator to allow discrepancies from the average trend to be identified early on. We suggest that a target should only be considered achieved if it is met for relevant income and social groups.

The Panel reiterates the vital importance of building data systems to provide timely, disaggregated indicators to measure progress, in all countries, and at all levels (local, sub-national, and national).

ANNEX IV: SUMMARY OF OUTREACH EFFORTS

The High Level Panel and its individual members have undertaken an extensive and multi-faceted outreach effort, spanning every major region of the world and bringing together a diverse cross-section of stakeholders and interest groups. Widespread interactions have created an active and deliberate process to listen to people's voices and aspirations as an input into the Panel report. Many groups, including UN entities, helped organize these meetings, and the Panel would like to express its deep appreciation for these efforts.

Global, Regional and Thematic Consultations

During its meetings in New York (September 2012), London (November 2012), Monrovia (January 2013) and Bali (March 2013), the Panel held **global meetings** with youth, academia, private sector, parliamentarians and elected representatives of civil society. Social media channels were also used to enable individuals to contribute virtually to these interactions.

Panel members have also hosted **regional and thematic consultations**. These have enabled a deeper understanding of regional specificities - Latin American and the Caribbean, Asia, Arab States, Africa, the g7+ group of fragile states, Pacific Island countries and the group of Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP) - as well as engagement with specific issues and constituencies - including Conflict and Fragility, Governance and the Rule of Law, Migration, Local Authorities, Businesses, and Health. These meetings are listed on the Panel website.

Written outcomes of these and other consultations with recommendations for Panel consideration are available on the Panel's website (www.post2015hlp.org).

Online Outreach Efforts

Online consultations, eliciting more than 800 responses from civil society to the 24 Framing Questions guiding the work of the High Level Panel, were undertaken in **two phases** between October 2012 and January 2013. The summary is on the Panel website. A third online consultation on partnerships was also undertaken in March 2013.

Teleconferences and 'Twitter town halls' have also been organized by Panelists to facilitate engagement with sub-national and youth groups. Online and social media channels – including the use of the 'World We Want' platform and HLP linked Facebook and Twitter accounts – have helped to share updates and invite responses to the Panel's work. The HLP website has been used to disseminate information on the Panel's outreach efforts in multiple languages.

Key Recommendations:

Each conversation enabled an appreciation of the complex, multi-dimensional and yet integral nature of the lessons and aspirations for the post-2015 agenda, and each has deeply influenced and informed the Panel's work, even if not all recommendations were taken on board. While it would be impossible to capture all the insights, recommendations that have emerged from the major consultations held as part of the Panel's outreach include:

Theme	Examples of Some of the Issues Raised (More Extensive List and Inputs at www.post2015hlp.org)
Inequality; Universal Access and Equal Opportunity	• Metrics should be put in place to track progress on equal access and opportunity across age, gender, ethnicity, disability, geography, and income • Social protection floors should be established, alongside the right to decent work; A Global Fund for Social Protection should be established • Inequality should be a stand-alone goal and cross-cutting theme; it should address inequality within and between countries • Goals and targets on universal access to health (including sexual and reproductive rights); access to inclusive education and life-long learning; access to water, sanitation, hygiene, food sovereignty and nutrition security are included • Investments are made in essential services and participatory and accountable systems for the sustainable management of resources are created; • Participation is emphasized and people are empowered with the right information • Infrastructure with improved access to roads, land and energy is developed; Social partnerships must supersede public-private partnerships
Employment and Inclusive Growth	• A goal on decent work with targets on employment creation, reduction of vulnerable work with indicators for women and young people is included • Sustained access to productive assets by the poor communities, or nations is enabled; Green jobs for sustainable development are promoted • Specific benefits and safeguards are provided for the informal sector; Innovative ways for them to organize such as through unions and cooperatives is encouraged • A new trade system based on expanding production capabilities is encouraged and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is not the only measure of economic progress • Global Future studies and foresight are emphasized; Alternative paths such as delinking growth from natural resource extraction and consumption are researched • Better use of sovereign funds, development finance institutions and a global knowledge commons is promoted
Environment, Natural Resource Management and Climate Change; Challenges of Urbanization	• A single framework integrates environmental sustainability and poverty elimination • New goals are considered within planetary boundaries; polluters pay and patterns of consumption are addressed • International support for climate change mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and humanitarian response is mobilized; DRR is integrated into sustainable development strategies • Means of resilience for vulnerable communities are defined – with a focus on women • Scientific knowledge is built at every level and shared across countries • Specific measures to improve the lives of the urban poor are taken; their right to housing; essential services, jobs and livelihoods is enabled by policies adapted to informal sectors • Environmental sustainability in cities is enhanced by improving risk prevention, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energy sources • The 'Avoid-Shift-Improve' approach in the transport sector is adopted • Partnerships around migration are promoted; the its role in development is recognized

Theme	Examples of Some of the Issues Raised (More Extensive List and Inputs at www.post2015hlp.org)
Conflict, Fragility and State Building	• The needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Landlocked Developing Countries, and Fragile and Conflict Affected States are prioritized • The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States (Busan, 2011) is reinforced as a key step for national and international partners to work in conflict-affected and fragile states • LDCs are protected against scarcity of vital resources and destabilizing price shocks • Measures to end violence against women and girls are prioritized; Steps are taken to end impunity and ensure access to justice for all social groups • All social groups must be able to express political opinion without fear and participate in decision making; Divisions within society are constructively resolved • Steps are taken to eliminate trans-national crime & stop the flow of illicit drugs, arms and war commodities • Objectives on the right to self-determination are included and a time-bound program to achieve development targets is set at the end of every occupation • Measures to strengthen regional, sub-regional and cross-regional cooperation, especially South-South cooperation, are undertaken • Enhanced transparency of the business sector, particularly in their relations with fragile states is ensured; along with alignment of efforts for shared prosperity.
Governance and Human Rights	• A stand-alone goal for open, accountable and participatory governance with measurable, intermediate and progressive targets on citizen engagement, rule of law, fiscal transparency and procurement is established • Principles of transparency, accountability, integrity and participation are integrated into all other goals; capacities of public institutions at all levels are strengthened • Poor and socially excluded groups are part of decision making at all levels, minimum standards for an enabling environment for CSOs are promoted • Existing human rights norms, operational standards and commitments are a non-negotiable normative base of the new framework; development policies, programs and practice at all levels reflect obligations under international human rights law • Strengthen access to justice and judicial accountability for human rights; national human rights monitoring bodies and quasi-judicial regulatory bodies are supported with the mandate, capacities and resources required to monitor violations of human rights and to act on complaints • Systematic integration of national reporting on development goals in reports to the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council and to international human rights treaty monitoring bodies is promoted • International cooperation and technical and financial assistance is consistent with human rights obligations and due diligence to prevent human rights abuses
Means of Implementation	• Call for changes in the global economic and financial architecture through fair trade, stopping illicit financial flows and effectively tackling tax evasion and avoidance • Existing commitments on quantity and quality of aid must be met; climate finance must be public, obligatory, predictable, grant-based, and free from conditionalities

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Theme	Examples of Some of the Issues Raised (More Extensive List and Inputs at www.post2015hlp.org)
	• International trade rules and policies must be socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable; public financing for development guarantees financial and development additionality to promote positive and sustainable development impact • Commodity markets must be regulated, and speculation banned; trade-distorting agricultural subsidies in developed countries should be eliminated • Domestic resource mobilization must be enabled through changes to international tax regulation; loan-based forms of development cooperation should not be used to deliver financing commitments • Comprehensive and participatory debt audits should be conducted, with measures for immediate cancellation and repudiation of debts illegitimately owed • Flexibilities in the Trade Related Aspects of intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) must allow greater access to technology, knowledge, food sovereignty, access to health • Countries must build regional agreements to address tax competition and excessive tax incentives; increase transparency and information exchange around tax havens • Reach universal domestic resource targets: corporate tax take, tax/GDP ratio; innovative, democratic financing mechanisms, with a focus on women, is prioritized
Children and Youth	• Include child rights provisions in constitutions, review national laws and codes in line with international standards; increase budgets for child protection agencies • Ensure the participation of children and youth in decision making at all levels; invest in innovative and sustained youth-led and youth-serving programmes • Health care services must be sensitive to young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights and barriers faced by groups such as youth living with HIV and young women • Young people must be able to access employment and economic opportunities that encompass fair wages, possibilities for funding and mentorship, equal opportunities, job and social security that offer chances for career development and training. • Traditional education is made relevant to youths' daily lives, the progress of their communities, their work and economic prospects, and the exchange of knowledge and information in the digital economy • A focus on the post-conflict context and vulnerable groups - including women and girls, disabled youth, LGBT youth, and youth in war-affected areas - is necessary
Women	• There is a reinforced standalone gender goal and expanded gender targets and indicators • Women's access to land, property, productive resources, information and technology is strengthened; their unpaid care and social reproduction roles are accounted for • All forms of gender-based violence are addressed; access to justice must be prioritized and a package of critical services is made available to all victims of gender-based violence • Laws that discriminate on the basis of gender, criminalize or marginalize specific groups on the basis of their gender identify or sexual orientation must be repealed • Specific and cross-cutting financial allocations for women's rights (gender budgeting) is ensured; disaggregated data is available to monitor implementation and outcomes • Women's leadership in decision-making, including affirmative action measures for political participation at all levels; and in the private sector must be prioritized • The role of climate change, natural disasters, land grabbing and the extractives model of development in perpetuating women's poverty is recognized and addressed

Theme	Examples of Some of the Issues Raised (More Extensive List and Inputs at www.post2015hlp.org)
Other Vulnerable Groups: *i. Disability and Ageing* *ii. Informal Sector* *iii.Indigenous Groups* *iv. Ethnic Minorities* *v. Dalits* *vi. Migrants* *vii. LGBTQI* *viii. Victims and Survivors of Gender Violence* *ix. Small-scale farmers, peasants, fisherfolk communities* *x. Workers and Unemployed* *xi. Urban Poor*	• The new framework should be human rights-based and include stand-alone goals on inequality and non-discrimination, healthy life expectancy and universal social protection floors • Disaggregation of data by disability, age group and gender should be part of all targets • Disability and ageing must be mainstreamed across policies of the government, and laws that prevent discrimination against the disabled and aged must be put in place • Mechanisms to recognize and protect the collective rights of indigenous peoples to land, territories and resources and other rights under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) must be ensured • Legislative and institutional mechanisms to recognize the indivisible rights of indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, dalits and other socially excluded groups must be put in place • Discriminatory laws and policies that criminalize LGBTQI groups and sex workers must be repealed • Policies that defend the rights of peasants, fisher folk and other marginalized groups to access land, water and other resources are put in place; legal status to the urban poor is provided and their rights as citizens is protected • Affirmative actions to empower women and other vulnerable groups to participate in the formal economy are introduced
Parliamentarians and Local Authorities	• Elected representatives at all levels are recognized as key stakeholders by virtue of their legislative oversight, budget approval and representation duties • The importance of eliminating corruption, removing discriminatory laws and promoting respect for human rights, the rule of law and democracy is stressed • Establish robust strategies for enhancing the quality, production, use and timely distribution of socio-economic data, in particular disaggregated data, to inform development strategies, policies and targets at all levels • Develop a set of sustainable development goals which fully respect all the Rio principles; call for accelerated implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) 2005-2015 and achievement of its goals. • Align national and international macroeconomic policies (fiscal, trade, monetary, financial flows) to ensure accessible and inclusive growth, human rights, social justice and sustainable development • Emphasize full delivery on all ODA commitments by OECD/DAC, including the target of 0.7% of GNI for ODA. Put in place mechanisms for accountable and transparent public expenditures, including redirecting military related resources to development purposes
Private Sector	• Adopt an integrated approach reflecting all three pillars of sustainability – social, economic and environmental – with one set of combined goals • Promote scalable and transformational partnerships for development as a critical enabler; precise targets, with regular milestones and clear accountabilities are set to evaluate progress • The ten principles of the UN Global Compact (covering human rights, labour, environmental and anti-corruption measures) serve as the basis for standards for business in the post-2015 agenda.

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Theme	Examples of Some of the Issues Raised (More Extensive List and Inputs at www.post2015hlp.org)
	• Businesses can adopt inclusive and sustainable business models, that benefit SMEs in developing countries and support transitions from informal to formal sectors. • Innovation and new technology in developing countries is encouraged; investment in telecommunications and infrastructure is made essential • Increased and better targeted financial flows from private finance are supported; in-country hubs of public-private partnership supported; foreign direct investment to developing countries is encouraged as way to move beyond aid

ANNEX V: TERMS OF REFERENCE AND LIST OF PANEL MEMBERS

Terms of Reference for the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1. The High-level Panel of Eminent Persons will be convened by the UN Secretary-General to advise him on a bold and at the same time practical development agenda beyond 2015.

2. The High-level Panel will consist of 26 Eminent Persons, including representatives of governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and youth, with the appropriate geographical and gender balance. Panelists are members in their personal capacity.

3. The panel should conduct its work on the basis of a rigorous analysis of credible shared evidence. The panel should engage and consult widely with relevant constituencies at national, regional and global levels.

4. The Special Advisor of the Secretary-General for Post-2015 will be an ex-officio member of the HLP and serve as link to the UN system.

5. The output of the Panel will be a report to the Secretary-General which will include:

a) Recommendations regarding the vision and shape of a Post-2015 development agenda that will help respond to the global challenges of the 21st century, building on the MDGs and with a view to ending poverty.

b) Key principles for reshaping the global partnership for development and strengthened accountability mechanisms;

c) Recommendations on how to build and sustain broad political consensus on an ambitious yet achievable Post-2015 development agenda around the three dimensions of economic growth, social equality and environmental sustainability; taking into account the particular challenges of countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

6. To this end, it would be essential for the work of the HLP and of the intergovernmental Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to inform each other in order to ensure both processes are mutually reinforcing. The HLP should advise the Secretary-General on how the SDGs relate to the broader Post-2015 development agenda.

7. To prepare the report, the Panel will take into consideration:

a) The Millennium Declaration, The Outcome Document of Rio+20;

b) The findings of the Report of the Secretary-General's UN Task Team for the preparation of the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda; as well as lessons learned and best practices from the MDGs.

c) The findings of the various national and thematic consultations at regional and national levels which are coordinated by the UNDG as part of the preparations for the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

d) The need to build momentum for a constructive dialogue on the parameters of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and propose innovative ways for governments, parliaments, civil society organizations, the business sector, academia, local communities to engage continuously in such a dialogue;

e) The ongoing work of the UN Task Team, the Special Advisor to the SG on Post-2015, the report of the Global Sustainability Panel of the Secretary-General and the findings of the Global Sustainable Development Network Initiative; as well as

f) Any other relevant inputs it may deem appropriate.

8. The HLP will be supported by a dedicated and independent secretariat headed by a senior official (Lead Author of the HLP report). The secretariat will also be able to draw from the wealth of knowledge and expertise made available to it by the UN system.

9. The Deputy Secretary-General will oversee, on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Post-2015 process.

10. The Panel will present its report to the Secretary-General in the second quarter of 2013. The report will serve as a key input to the Secretary-General's report to the special event to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to discuss the possible contours of the Post-2015 Development Agenda to be organized by the President of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly in September 2013.

LIST OF PANEL MEMBERS

H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of Indonesia
Co-Chair

H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia
Co-Chair

The Right Honourable David Cameron MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
Co-Chair

H.M. Queen Rania Al Abdullah
Jordan

Gisela Alonso
Cuba

Fulbert Amoussouga Géro
Benin

Abhijit Banerjee
India

Gunilla Carlsson
Sweden

Patricia Espinosa
Mexico

Maria Angela Holguin
Colombia

Naoto Kan[66]
Japan

Tawakkol Karman
Yemen

Sung-Hwan Kim
Republic of Korea

Horst Köhler
Germany

Graça Machel
Mozambique

Betty Maina
Kenya

Elvira Nabiullina
Russian Federation

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala
Nigeria

66. Mr. Naoto Kan attended the first two meetings, which were respectively held in September (New York) and November (London) of 2012. Mr.Kan subsequently stepped down from the panel.

Andris Piebalgs
Latvia

Emilia Pires
Timor-Leste

John Podesta
United States of America

Paul Polman
Netherlands

Jean-Michel Severino
France

Izabella Teixeira
Brazil

Kadir Topbas
Turkey

Yingfan Wang
China

Amina J. Mohammed
ex officio

ANNEX VI: HIGH LEVEL PANEL SECRETARIAT AND AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

Homi Kharas, Lead Author and Executive Secretary
The Brookings Institution

Karina Gerlach, Deputy Executive Secretary
UN Department of Political Affairs

Molly Elgin-Cossart, Chief of Staff
Center on International Cooperation

David Akopyan, Chief of Operations
UN Development Programme

Asan Amza, Operations Specialist
UN Development Programme

Kara Alaimo, Head of Communications

Hany Besada, Research Specialist
North-South Institute

Haroon Bhorat, Head of Research
University of Cape Town

Lysa John, Head of Outreach

Nicole Rippin, Research Specialist
German Development Institute

Nurana Sadikhova, Operations/Finance Specialist
UN Development Programme

Celine Varin, Executive Associate
UN Development Programme

Jiajun Xu, Junior Research Specialist
Oxford University

Natabara Rollosson, Logistics Coordinator

Jill Hamburg Coplan, Editor